The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,319.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Mahratta, 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 31st August, at noon.

	August.		September.
Leave Bombay.....	31	Leave Negapatam	10
	Sept.		
„ Carwar	2	„ Pondicherry	11
„ Mangalore	3	„ Madras	14
„ Cannanore	4	„ Coconada	15
„ Calicut	4	„ Vizagapatam.....	16
„ Bimlipatam	4	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Cochin	5	„ Gopalpore	17
„ Tuticorin	6	„ False Point	18
„ Colombo	7	Arrives Calcutta	19
„ Galle	8		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherric district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

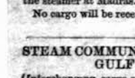
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

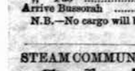
The steam-ship Abyssinia, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Saturday, the 4th September at 4 P. M.

Up.	Sept.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Bussorah	24
„ Kurrachee..	8	„ Fao	24
„ Guadur	9	„ Bushire	26
„ Muscat	12	„ Linga	28
„ Bunder Abbas.....	14	„ Bunder Abbas.....	30
„ Linga.....	15		Oct.
„ Bahrein	16	„ Muscat	2
„ Bushire	18	„ Guadur	4
„ Fao	19	„ Kurrachee.....	6
Arrive Bussorah	20	Arrive Bombay	9

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship Kurrachee, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 4 P. M.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hennah, to Cochin, on TUESDAY, the 7th September, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz.,

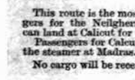
Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay—Tuesday.		Leave Cochin—Tuesday.	
„ Ratnagherry—Wednesday.		„ Beypore—Wednesday.	
„ Malwan „		„ Calicut „	
„ Vingorla „		„ Tellicherry—Thursday.	
„ Goa—Thursday		„ Cannanore „	
„ Carwar „		„ Mangalore—Friday.	
„ Coompta „		„ Coompta—Saturday.	
„ Mangalore—Friday.		„ Carwar „	
„ Cannanore—Saturday.		„ Goa „	
„ Tellicherry „		„ Vingorla—Sunday.	
„ Calicut „		„ Malwan „	
„ Beypore „		„ Ratnagherry—Monday.	
Arrive Cochin—Sunday.		Arrive Bombay—Tuesday.	

For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay .....Saturday.		Leave Cochin ..... Sunday.	
„ Ratnagherry...Sunday.		„ Beypore .....Monday.	
„ Malwan ..... „		„ Calicut ..... „	
„ Vingorla ..... „		„ Tellicherry....Tuesday.	
„ Goa .....Monday.		„ Cannanore ..... „	
„ Carwar ..... „		„ Mangalore..Wednesday	
„ Coompta ..... „		„ Coompta.....Thursday.	
„ Mangalore ....Tuesday.		„ Carwar ..... „	
„ Cannanore..Wednesday.		„ Goa ..... „	
„ Tellicherry ..... „		„ Vingorla....Friday.	
„ Calicut ..... „		„ Malwan ..... „	
„ Beypore ..... „		„ Ratnagherry Saturday.	
Arrive Cochin.....Thursday.		Arrive Bombay.....Sunday.	

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Robinson, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 28th instant. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 23rd August, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship JORAWUR, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned, as provided in the Bills of Lading.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship Jorawur.

Bombay, 20th August, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Bromch Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Branch Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.
WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, Optician, and Engraver,
1st and 2nd floor, No. 17 Medow Street.

Sole Agent for H. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Medals at all the great Exhibitions. Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers' (Locle), established in London for the last 20 years.

WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, Gold and Silver Cases, the largest choice now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY, Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; also the largest choice in Bombay of Spectacles, steel and tortoiseshell frames, Opera Glasses, &c.

CLOCKS for Dining Rooms, Offices, and Railway stations.

MUSICAL BOXES. 100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms positively cash.

Repairs of all kinds carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
4, Meadow Street,
Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Patek, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

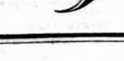
Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
6 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

NOTICE TO PERFORMING MEMBERS.

THE FIRST PRACTICE MEETING of the Society will be held in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, 2nd September, at a quarter past 5 P.M., and will last for about one hour.

The following Music has been selected for practice :—

"Farewell to the Forest" ..... Mendelssohn.
"The Primrose" ..... „
"Morning Prayer" ..... „
"The Winds whistle cold" ..... Bishop

N.B.—The professional services of Herr Schmuck have been engaged by the Society.

A. WAKE,
H. S. BOSTOCK, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.

27th August, 1869.

SPORTING.—The BYCULLA CLUB CUP, advertized as the 2nd Race on the 1st day of the Bombay Meeting of 1870, is to be for Rs. 1,000, and the Race to be called THE BYCULLA CLUB PURSE of Rs. 1,000. Same terms as in the Prospectus.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Hony. Secy. W. I. T. C.

27th August, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED MEETING of the Shareholders of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 4th of September next, at 3 o'clock P.M., to consider the business left undisposed of at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of 27th instant.

By order of the Directors,

For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,

Bombay, 27th August, 1869. Secretaries.

WARREN'S COOKING APPARATUS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that THIRTY-FIVE SETS of WARRENS' "COOKING APPARATUS" will be SOLD by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, at 2 P.M., on the 31st instant.

Terms—Cash, and the lots to be removed at once.

G. S. MIGNON, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, from parties willing to undertake the work of erecting certain Buildings within the Burial Ground Compound at Sewree.

The Plan and Specifications of the works can be seen and other particulars learnt on application during Office hours.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be K. HANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Ex. Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 27th Aug., 1869.

HIGH COURT.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Khimjee Bhawan, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

Walbai, widow of Jeevanram Jugonath—Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made by the applicant above named to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for a probate of the last Will and Testament of the above named Testator, all persons are therefore apprized of the same. MACFARLANE & GREEN,

Bombay, 27th August, 1869. Applicant's Proctors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and of the Estate of Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order dated the 27th day of August, 1869, made by the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, it was ordered that the abovenamed Cursetjee Furdoonjee be discharged under Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1869, at 10-30 of the clock in the forenoon, before the sitting Judge in Chambers in the High Court.—Dated this 27th day of August, 1869.

KEIR, PRESCOT and WINTER,
Attorneys for Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MILITARY WORKS ON SALE.	Rs. a.
Aide Memoire to the Military Sciences, 3 vols., half russia.	50 0
Alison (Sir A) on Army Organization	2 4
Articles of War for Native Troops, 1869	1 0
Ambulances by Deputy Inspector General Longmore. 200 woodcuts	3 4
Army Equipment, Cavalry	2 8
„ Infantry	3 4
„ Engineers	1 8
„ Hospital Service	3 4
„ Ammunition	6 12
„ Commissariat	1 0
Adjutant's Guide	5 4
Adye's Review of the Crimean War	2 0
Alexander's Incidents of the Mooti War, 1860-61	5 0
Bannatyne's Guide to Examination for Rank of Lieutenant, 1868-69	3 12
Barnard's Report of Engineer and Artillery Operations of the Army of the Potomac, 1861-62	10 0
Bausmard's Ess ai General de Fortification, &c., &c. 3 vols., with plates, 1837	15 0
Burn's French and English Naval and Military Technical Dictionary	9 0
Burgoyne's (General Sir John) Military Opinions	5 0
Cavalry Regulations, 1869	2 0
„ Drill	0 10
Chesnel-Dictionnaire des Armées de Frere et de Mer, 1,200 engravings, 2 vols	20 0
Carey's Narrative of the New Zealand War, 1863-64	3 0
Clode's Military Forces of the Crown; their Administration and Government	13 4
Connolly's History of the Royal Sappers and Miners, 2 vols. 17 colored illustrations	15 0
Cooper's Crisis in the Punjaub, 1857	3 12
Coles' Memoirs of Distinguished Generals of the Peninsular War	8 0
Cust's Lives of the Warriors, 1600 to 1704, 6 vols	39 12
Cust's Annals of the Wars of the 18th Century, 4 vols.—19th ——1809-9, 2 vols.	12 8
Dress Regulations for the Army, 1864	6 4
D'Aumale's Military Institutions of France	3 12
D'Aguilar on Courts Martial	3 4
Dictionary of Artillery and other Scientific Military Terms, by Lieut-Col. Yorke	5 0
Douglas on Military Bridges, 1853, reduced to	5 0
„ Fortifications, 1859	7 0
Field Exercise Book, 1867. Pocket edition	0 10
Gymnastic Exercises for the Army	1 0
Griffith's Artillerist Manual and British Soldier's Compendium	3 4
Graham's Military Ends and Moral Means	10 0
Hamley's Operations of War Explained and Illustrated, second edition	17 8
Graham's Progress of the Art of War, 1858	3 4
Hough's Narrative of the Expedition into Afghanistan in 1838-39	10 0
„ Precedents in Military Law	16 0
„ Political and Military Events in India, 1756 to 1849.	8 0
Jackson on Military Surveying	8 12
Jomini's Histoire des Guerres de la Revolution, 15 vols., 1820.	80 0
Jones (Capt. J. J.) Recollections of a Winter Campaign in India, 1857-58	10 0
Kaunitz's Historical Record of the Third Light Dragoons, coloured plates	10 0
Kennedy's Notes on the Battle of Waterloo	4 12
Lendy's Physical, Historical, and Military Geography	6 4
„ Practical Course of Military Study, 1867	26 4
Luard's History of the Dress of the British Soldier to 1852.	15 0
Majendie's Military Breech Loading Rifles, with notes on the Snider and Martini-Henry Rifles	2 4
Macaulay on Field Fortification	5 0
Martinet's England and her Soldiers, 1859	5 4
Malton's Illustrated Company and Battalion Drill, pocket edn	3 4
Manual of Artillery Exercises, 1867	0 10
Musketry Instructions	0 10
Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1869	2 8
Napier's Outpost Duty, Road-making, &c., 1849	3 4
Napier's Administration of Sind and Cutchie Campaign.—Battles of the Peninsula	7 0
Nightingale's Sanitary State of the Army in India	5 12
North's Journal of an English Officer in India, 1857-8.	5 0
Nuthall's Guide to Staff Corps Examinations	5 0
Owen's Elementary Lectures on Artillery	10 0
Outram's Commentary on the Conquest of Scinde, 2 Vols.	9 0
Paisley's Rules for Conducting the Practical Operations of a Siege	2 0
Pasley's Course of Elementary Fortification, 2 Vols. 1822	8 0
Pipon's Manual of Military Law	3 4
Prescriptions for Military Hospitals	0 12
Queen's Regulations for the Army, pocket edn	0 10
Russell's History of the British Expedition to the Crimea.	8 12
Regulations for European Officers in India—Commands, &c.	5 0
„ „ „ —Furlough, Retirement, Medical Officers, &c.	3 12
Sappers' Manual, Part I	1 4
Soldier's Pocket Book, by Col. Wolseley	3 4
Sinnott's Military Catechism by Mallon	2 0
Smith's Cavalry Outpost Drill	3 0
Swanseger's Military Pay Tables and Ready Reckoner	5 4
Squad Book	1 8
Scott's Origin, Progress, and Equipment of the British Army.	26 4
Thoyt's Guide to Staff Corps Examinations	3 0
Troubridge's Chart of Battalion Drill, reduced to	25 0
Stealth on Fortification and Artillery	1 0
Sambert on the Use of Field Artillery on Service	1 4
Text Book for Officers at Hythe	7 8
Wellington's Military Achievements, 2 Vols.	5 0
Wraxall's Military Sketches	80 0
Wellington's Despatches, 8 Vols	40 0
——— Supplementary Despatches, 4 Vols	

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. GOLCONDA has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
s. s. SICILIAN, from Liverpool, 25th July.
„ DERA, from Southampton, 31st July.
„ CEYLON, from Marseilles, 8th August.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
„ RANGALORE, from Southampton, 24th July.
„ RIPON, from Marseilles, 1st August.

H. S. BOSTOCK,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 27th August, 1869.

NOTICES.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1868

TO THE

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS,

AT THE

Chief Offices of the Society, 17, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London,

THURSDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF MAY, 1869.

The Directors have the pleasure of presenting to the Proprietors a report of the transactions of the Society for the year ending December 31st, 1868.

THE PREMIUMS ON THE NEW LIFE AND GUARANTEE POLICIES OF THE YEAR AMOUNT TO

£40,676 10s. 11d.,

Against £40,271 10s. of the previous year; showing that, notwithstanding the discontinuance of business in the United States and Canada, the amount of New Business has not only been maintained, but that a small increase has been made.

THE GROSS AMOUNT RECEIVED IN PREMIUMS DURING THE YEAR, WAS

£338,298 11s. 10d.

THE LIFE AND GUARANTEE CLAIMS PAID DURING THE YEAR WERE, INCLUDING BONUS ADDITIONS,

£257,147 10s. 7d.

The amount of this item in last year's Report was £238,051 15s. 11d. Of this, however, £20,765 6s. 10d. were for Fire Losses, and that branch of business having been discontinued, the claims in the present Report are on Life and Guarantee Policies only. Compared with the previous year, these claims are £39,361 5s. 6d. in excess, and this excess is for the most part on the Life Policies. These is no reason, however, for anticipating a continuance of this excessive mortality, as by comparing the claims passed by the Board in the first sixteen weeks of 1868 with the first sixteen weeks of 1869, it appears that the claims in the latter period are £13,223—or, at the rate of about £40,000 per annum—less than reported for 1868. Nor has this excess of mortality arisen out of the average Policies of the Society, for it has been found that out of all the Life Policies which have become claims during the year, nearly half have been on lives upwards of sixty years of age.

THE GROSS REVENUE FROM ALL SOURCES, DURING THE YEAR, AMOUNTS TO

£368,502 19s. 6d.

Vacancies in the Direction having occurred by the death of John Heddings, Esq., and by the retirement of Thomas Carlyle Hayward, Esq. (whose frequent and necessary absence from town would prevent his attendance), and General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (who through illness and advanced age became unable to continue his duties), the Directors elected Edward Hamilton Anson, Esq., Admiral Sir George Lambert, G.C.B., and Lord George Gordon Lennox, M.P., which elections they now recommend the Shareholders to confirm.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the following Directors—General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S., Admiral Michael Quin, Robert Crawford, Esq., and James Furnell, Esq.,—retire and offer themselves for re-election.

John Parker, Esq., Auditor, also retires from office by rotation, and offers himself for re-election.

The Society's Foreign and Colonial Branches exhibit satisfactory progress; and arrangements have been lately made calculated to increase greatly their New Business.

It will be remembered that at the last General Meeting the Shareholders passed the following Resolution :—

"That it be remitted to the Board of Directors to make such arrangements for the carrying on or discontinuing the Society's Business in the United States of America and Canada as they may consider advisable."

The Directors, in the exercise of this discretionary power, determined, therefore, to discontinue the business and to take the necessary steps for closing up the Branches of the Society in these countries; and the Agencies there will only be continued so long as is necessary for the interest of the Assured and the Society.

The Directors desire to express their most cordial thanks to the Insurance Department of the United States Government for the great courtesy and assistance they received in carrying out these arrangements.

FREDERIC SMITH, Chairman.

Full Reports of the Meeting of Shareholders may be obtained on application at the Society's Offices in Calcutta and Bombay, or from any of its Agents.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The above Society issues Policies of Assurance on the lives of Naval and Military Officers, when not at sea nor engaged in active service, at the same rates of premium as are charged to Civilians.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of NINETY (90) RUPEES per share, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1869, will be paid (to the Registered Shareholders on the 30th instant) at the Office of the Company, No. 1 Church Street, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M. Share Certificates are required to be produced on payment.

SHAVUKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 28th August, 1869.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GEERNAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY,
Khetwady, No. 11.

Elegant and comfortable BROUGHAMS, Shigrams, Phaetons, Dogcarts, Bonnabies, Hansoms, Buggies, &c., with or without Horses, may be HIRED at the premises, at a moderate charge.

CARRIAGES BUILT or REPAIRED under the personal superintendence of Mr. BURDETT.

The FARRIERY and SHOEING DEPARTMENT is under the supervision of a skilful Farrier, who has had fifteen years' experience in a Madras Cavalry Regiment.

All orders for Horses or Conveyances will be received at the Company's premises, Khetwady, by Mr. Johnston, Manager; or at No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort; and will be promptly attended to.

APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3½ o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st July last.

II. To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, who retires by rotation.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant until after the Meeting. REMINGTON & Co.,
Bombay, 19th August, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 30th day of August, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes :—

To receive Accounts to 30th June, 1869.
To receive Directors' Report.
To elect Directors for the ensuing year.
To elect Auditors for ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 30th August, instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P.M., of MONDAY the 6th September next, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the HARBOUR and PILOTAGE BOARD.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Provisions, &c."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent. will be required on the Tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Lighthouse, Signal Station, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments, as required by the Indenting Officers.

Estimated schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the office of the undersigned; but the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of Tenders and other information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on application.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Nor reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Separate Tenders will also be received up to the above date for the supply of Coal on similar conditions. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Coal."

SAMUEL A. GLIDDON,
Acting Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1 EAST STREET, POONA.

FRESH STOCK OF VERY BEST STATIONERY.

	Rs. a.
White Linear Note Paper.....per pack.	1 8
Coloured Ditto „	1 8
Best ruled Foolscap .....per quire.	0 10
Best French Ditto „	0 6
Blue Linear Overland Letter Paper ..... „	0 12
Cream Laid Letter Paper ..... „	0 8
Linear Ditto „	0 12
Lady's Visiting Cards .....per pack.	0 12
Gentleman's Ditto „	0 8
Letter Copying Books, various sizes and sorts.	
Blank ruled Copying Books, Foolscap and Quarto sizes.	
Gum prepared in bottles .....price per bottle.	1 0
Pen Menders .....each.	5 0
Mitchell's Steel Pens of sorts .....per box.	1 0
Gillott's Ditto „	1 8
Packets of green and red Ribbon for attaching papers .....per pack	0 8
Bazaar Books .....each	1 8
Envelopes of all sizes, colours, and sorts,	
Tracing Paper .....per sheet,	0 12
Inkstands, Date Markers, and Slates in great variety.	

EXPECTED BY NEXT MAIL.

World of Fashion for July	0 12
Le Follett „	1 0
London and Paris Fashions „	0 12

Bombay, 13th August, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

LIBERATED AFRICAN SLAVES.—A large batch of manumitted SLAVES having arrived from Aden, the undersigned will be glad to receive and consider APPLICATIONS from GENTLEMEN who may be willing to EMPLOY and PROVIDE for THEM.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Mazagon Police Office, 25th August, 1869.

IN CHANCERY.—ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of One Shilling in the Pound sterling, WILL BE PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, 26th August, to Creditors whose Claims have been admitted by the Court.

For the Official Liquidator,
WILL. STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd August, 1869.

TENDERS will be received for the supply of ASHLAR STONES for the APOLLO PIER EXTENSION WORKS up to 12 A.M. on the 1st September next.

Full particulars can be obtained on application at the Office of the Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Esplanade Pendalls.

Tenders should be addressed outside "Tender for Stone for Apollo Pier Works."

F. DRESSER, C. E., Asst. Engr. for Reclamations,
In charge Apollo Pier Extension Works.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 40 tons of COCOANUT OIL, to be delivered in Bombay in such quantities as may from time to time be required by the Company's Storekeeper during the next six months.

Tenders should be sent in, addressed to undersigned, and accompanied by a sealed sample of the Oil, before the 5th September.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Company's Offices, Fort, 23rd August, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business here as SAIL MAKERS, Ship Riggers, Ship Carpenters, Caulkers, Painters, Boat Builders, Repairers, and General Contractors.

They will also undertake to supply Batta Lascars, Carpenters, Sailmakers, Riggers, Caulkers, Painters, &c., for jobbing work.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application to their Office. DE CRUZ, DE SILVA, & Co.,
General Contractors.

Office, Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 938 of 1867.

The Land Mortgage Bank (Limited) ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Manockjee Cursetjee Patell, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, deceased ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above suit, and bearing date the 26th day of January, 1868, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles E. Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot 1

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, The Land Mortgage Bank (Limited), and of the abovenamed Testator, Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house (now separated into three distinct portions adjoining each other) thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate in the subdistrict of Fort, on the south side of Forbes Street, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and forty square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Numbers 24, 43, and 44, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 5, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by Shaw or street called Bakehouse Lane, on or towards the west side thereof by Shaw or street called Rope Walk Lane, on or towards the north side thereof by Forbes Street aforesaid, and on or towards the south side thereof by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet, and which said premises are as to part thereof in the occupation of Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, and as to the other part thereof, are now unoccupied but were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors, and of the Cambridge Hotel.

For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. HURRELL and HURRELL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, in Rampart Row, within the Fort.—Dated this 20th day of July, 1869.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady without any change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	505
10,000	500	100	...	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue.....	105
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,000
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China.....	325
4,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	210
13,503	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London.....	200
37,026	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India ..	143
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425
4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.....	1615
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land.....	990
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	635
30,000	150	all	Nil	Freer Land & Pier Co. Ld.	205
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1185
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Fort Canning ..... For cash.	290

LAND COMPANIES.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co..... 875
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning 1,725
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay..... 2,900
900	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United 785
800	500	all	12 p.c.	Broach Mills 205
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning 1,925
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern..... 1500
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's 690
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental..... 1275
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal..... 1,400

SHIPPING COMPANY.

1,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co. 1,290

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares 198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares ..... Par.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.. 2,300
200	1,000	1,000	200p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee .. 875
200	2,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co..... 640
12,000	11,000	17.50p.		Apollo Press Co..... 10,000
200	2,000	all	40 100do.	Bombay Press Co..... 2,325
200	500	all	Do. New	580
500	1,500	all	100do.	Colaba Press Co..... 11,400
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co 1,300
150	5,000	all	1000p.	Fort Press Co..... 10,000
300	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press .. 1,325
200	6,000	all	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co. 3,550
200	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co..... 1,000
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.... 320
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press ... 2,500
223	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras.. 1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co..... 1,700

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation 875
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g's Co.... 33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company 190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co. 215

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	50	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay ...	50
25	13		Do. China.....	5
200	35	Sept. '67	Bhaw Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
...	...	...	East India Bank's...	15 -16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula ...	6
200	62	May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	490
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities.....	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills.....	7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.		1s. 1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Credits	6	Do. do...	1s. 11 7/8d.
Do. Documents..	6	Do. do...	2s. 1 3/4d.
Calcutta	At sight		100
Do.	30 days' sight..		99
Do.	60	Do. do ...	99
Madras	At sight		100
Do.	30 days' sight..		99
Chin	60	Do. do ...	216

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 3/4
Five per cent.	108 3/4
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
18 years' Debenture Loans	109 nl.
10 years' do. do.	107½
5 years' do. do.	105
Do.	103½
Do. Market Rate.....	102½ to 102¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each.....	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-10
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-9-

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 27.

Maclean, Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Hicks, Major, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Jones, Captain, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.
Kirby, Colonel, Adjutant General, on duty, from Poona.
Schneider, Colonel, Judge Advocate General, on duty from Poona.
Gell, Colonel, Quarter Master, on duty, from Poona.
Stopford, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Deolalee.
Nixon, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 27.

Maclean, Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to join 24th Regiment, to Mesan Meer.
Kirby, Colonel, Adjutant General, on duty to Poona.
Stopford, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona, (on the 29th instant.)

POONA BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brigadier General R. Pratt, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Poona, 23th August, 1869.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

50th Regiment.—Captain Shinkwin, and Assistant Surgeon Seward, M. D., for 5 days from to-morrow inclusive, on station leave.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 21.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names:—

Mr. J. S. Carstairs, 6 months.
Mr. T. Walton, 2 months.
Mr. T. T. Allen, 1 month.

Lieutenant R. W. E. Burrowes, District Superintendent, 5th Class in the Police Department of the Central Provinces, to officiate as District Superintendent, 4th Class, with effect from the 22nd ultimo.

Lieutenant O. M. Bradshaw will revert to his substantive appointment of District Superintendent, 5th Class, with effect from the above date.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant A. F. Taylor, 2nd Squadron Subaltern of the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, to be Adjutant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, in the room of Captain G. F. Blowers, who has vacated his appointment under the rules by promotion to the rank of Captain.

Lieutenant A. H. S. Neill, Officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern of the 2nd Regiment of Central India Horse, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern of the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, vice Lieutenant A. F. Taylor.

The following Officers are apointed to be Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Class in the Oudh Commission, to fill existing vacancies:—

Lieutenant C. L. Prendergast, of the General List, Infantry, Adjutant of the 40th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant T. R. Cowie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant F. Barrow, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Subaltern in the 1st Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant W. N Gubbins, of the 11th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern in the 37th Regiment of Native Infantry, a probationer in the Staff Corps.

Captain A. G. D. Logan, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade in Mysore, to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, vice Captain H. G. Thompson, with effect from the 22nd June 1869.

Lieutenant E. P. Maltby, Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade in Mysore, to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 22nd June 1869, vice Captain A. G. D. Logan.

Surgeon W. J. Moore, Officiating as Surgeon to the Rajpootna Agency, is confirmed in that appointment in consequence of Surgeon T. M. Lowndes having vacated the post under the rules in force.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Newman, M.D., Officiating as Agency Surgeon at Joudhpore, is confirmed in the appointment in the room of Surgeon W. J. Moore.

Lieutenant W. L Noverro, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Central Provinces, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, vice Lieutenant E. A. Pemberton.

Mr. J. T. Blissett, a Superintendent of the 2nd Grade in the Telegraph Department, is granted leave on medical certificate for eighteen months, with effect from the 21st August 1869.

Mr. R DeG. Naylor, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade in the Telegraph Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 10th August 1869.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Peachey, Officiating Accountant General, British Burmah, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 10th ultimo.

Mr. C. R. Kiernander, Assistant Accountant General, British Burmah, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, British Burmah.

Mr. W. A. Ingle is appointed Officiating Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency at Kurrachee for the period, from the 1st April to the 17th June 1869, during which he was in charge of that Office.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain J. Roberts, (Staff Corps) Cadre of the 1st to the 40th Native Infantry, to be Major and Lieutenant Arthur John Tregouwell Welchman, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from the 15th August 1869, in the room of Major (Captain in Staff Corps) H. Phillips, deceased.

Captain George Cleland Rowcroft, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the 10th August 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant Talbot Bradford Middleton Glascock and Lieutenant Linley Blathwayt, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the 11th August 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Captain William Blunt Barwell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for twenty months.

Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Squadron Subaltern, in the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, on probation, vice Lieutenant R. Otley, appointed to the 2nd Cavalry.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Francis James Napier Mackenzie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Staff Officer, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Richard Henry Wall, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Charles Kenneth Mackenzie Walter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent, Bhurtpore, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Howe Frederick Showers, of the 104th Foot, Officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 29th November 1868, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Hyderabad Contingent.—1st Infantry.

Captain A. C. Havelock, Adjutant and Officiating 2nd in Command of the 6th Infantry, to be 2nd in Command, vice Captain H. J. E. Teed, deceased.

Lieutenant R. J. McGhee, Wing Subaltern and Officiating Adjutant, of the 5th Infantry, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Havelock.

3rd Infantry.

Lieutenant F. T. Goad, Wing Subaltern, on probation to officiate as Adjutant, during the period Captain M. P. Moriarty may officiate as 2nd in Command or until further orders.

5th Infantry.

Lieutenant J. J. Kennedy, Officiating Wing Subaltern of the 6th Infantry, on probation, to be Wing Subaltern vice Lieutenant McGhee, appointed to the 1st Infantry, and also to officiate as Adjutant of the Corps during the period Captain Sewell may officiate as 2nd in Command, or until further orders.

6th Infantry.

Major W. Weldon, Wing Subaltern and Officiating Adjutant of the 1st Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in Command during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Captain H. A. Justice or until further orders.

Captain C. J. Durand, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to Officiate as Deputy Pay Master at Allahabad during the period Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Allen may officiate as Deputy Pay Master, Presidency Circle, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Hugh Dela Motte Hervey, of the 103rd Foot, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 1st Cavalry, Punjab Frontier, Force,—29th April 1868.

Ensign Alexander James Shepherd, of the 93rd Foot, Officiating 1st Wing Subaltern 4th Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, 30th June 1868.

Ensign A. I. Shepherd as Lieutenant in that corps with effect from the 30th June 1868, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G. G. C. Bigsby, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Central India, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindoostanee.

Sergeant J. Kennedy, Unattached List, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, is remanded to Military duty.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH AUGUST.

London ..	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12 6 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton.....	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.
Havre ...	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee.....	Nominal
Overland ..	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Opium.....	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Suez, August 14.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Keerata Roodrin ...	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Fez Rabanee	Profumo	Cochin and Calcutta.
	Knighton	Riddell	Penang.
	Burmah (s)	Lewis.....	Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 22 Busheer (s)..... Hutcheson ... Moulmein, Aug. 14.
Lalla Rookh ..... Willis..... Bombay, Aug. 6.
Berenice ..... Mellin ..... Liverpool, May 15.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 22 Ganges..... .....

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 31st Aug., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Tuesday	Aug. 31	Saturday	Oct. 16
,, ...	Sept. 7	,, ...	,, 23
,, ...	,, 14	,, ...	,, 30
Saturday	,, 25	,, ...	Nov. 6
,, ...	Oct. 2	,, ...	,, 13
,, ...	,, 9	,, ...	,, 20

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday	Sept. 3	Friday	Nov. 26
.....	Oct. 1	,, ...	Dec. 24
,, ...	,, 29		

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

7th September.	6th November.
9th October.	4th December.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

September 9th.	November 8th.
October 4th.	December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
OVERLAND MAIL.....	Aug. 31st.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Sept. 3rd.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong.....	,,	,,	,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.....	,,	,,	,,
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf.....	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Baghdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee.....	Every Mon.	...	..

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice:—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	1 P.M.

Registered letters and baughy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 (noon) to 5 P.M.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Menus, Bills of Lading, Mading, Heads, &c., &c.; Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Mading, Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION, for promoting the Christian Education of European and Indo-European Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President *ex officio*.

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
G. Foggo, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. C. F. H. Johnston.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

A. C. Moore, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Poona Girl's School; Pensioner's School, Poona; Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 550 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, 'The Brae,' Chinchpoogly, or by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA, (in connection with the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education).

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Mr. Justice Warden.	W. Wedderburn, Esq.
Hon. A. H. Campbell.	Rev. G. C. Reynell.

Hon. Secretary—John Cameron, Esq.

Acting Superintendent—Rev. E. H. Cooper, B.A.
Superintendent of Girls' Department—Miss Watling.

The School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard.

Boarders are received.

For full particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary Diocesan School, Byculla.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA.

A SCHOOL in connexion with this Society will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, at BYCULLA, in the house hitherto known as the ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL.

The Girls' Department will be conducted by Mrs. MACDONALD, and the Boys' Department by Mr. McAFEE, of the Scottish Fort High School. Instrumental Music will be taught by HERR SCHMUCK.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

SUMNER—CATTERMOLE—August 3rd, at the Chapel Royal of the Savoy, by the Rev. J. M. Sumner, M.A., Rector of Buriton, Hants, assisted by the Rev. H. J. Le Couteur Sumner, B. A., Curate of Godstone, Surrey, and the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Charles Almon, eldest son of Charles Sumner, Esq., Judge of County Courts, Gloucestershire, and grandson of the Lord Bishop of Winchester, to Georgina Clarissa Caroline, second daughter of the late George Cattermole, Esq., R. A. A., of Cedars road, Clapham Common.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ELLIS—August 23rd, at Byculla, the wife of J. Ellis, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

WAGNER—August 27th, at St. Xavier's College, Esplanade, of dysentery, after a short sickness, the Rev. Charles Wagner, S.J., aged 48 years. R.I.P.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BOGLE—August 21st, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Surgeon Major A. L. Bogle, M.D., 11th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

HOBHOUSE—August 21st, at 26, Theatre Road, Calcutta, Lady Hobhouse, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DAY—August 20th, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Captain George Day, Commander I. G. S. N. Co.'s steamer Madras, aged 46 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

HUGHES—August 17th, at Thandiani, the wife of the Rev. T. P. Hughes, C. M. S., of a daughter.

LANCASTER—August 22nd, at Meerut, the wife of R. W. Lancaster, C. E., of a son.

WELD—August 21st, at Chunar, the wife of Major George Weld, Commandant, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JAMES—August 16th, at Derah Ismail Khan, Herbert Money, the infant son of Lieutenant L. H. S. James, R. A., aged 7 months and 13 days.

STODDART—August 11th, at Fortress, Gwalior, Minnie Gertrude, only child of Lieutenant C. H. and Mrs. Stoddart, 103rd Fusiliers.—At the same place, and on the same date, two hours after the above, from cholera, Sophia Elizabeth, wife of Lieutenant C. H. Stoddart, 103rd Fusiliers.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869.

WE see no more reason for the delay which has taken place in the publication of Dr. Forbes's Cotton report, than we do for its surreptitious issue through the Chamber of Commerce. The Government have had it several months under consideration; they probably thought that its production was of little moment compared with the framing of a Cotton Frauds Bill and its passage through the Legislative Council; and we are not sure they were far wrong. But the Cotton Frauds Bill does not seem to be one whit the more forward, although we should think that the keen legal intellect of the Advocate-General could accomplish what may be required without distressing too much the principles of political economy, or devising clauses that would be oppressive in their operation. The great point is to supplement the Penal Code—if that is too weak; to improve the method of procedure, and make it applicable to the peculiar forms assumed by fraud in the cotton trade. What is wanted is a more complete definition of fraud, and a simple and summary method of preventing and punishing it. No special case can be made out for an exceptional law. The reasons for punishing fraudulent dealing with cotton are exactly the same as the reasons for punishing any other kind of fraud. It is an offence to sell one thing for another, and the problem is how to inflict a penalty on all persons who are guilty of deception. If there are loopholes in the Code, if the Cotton Frauds Act is a clumsy interpretation of the operative clauses in that instrument, stop up the loopholes and remedy the interpretation. That could probably be most effectually accomplished by an improved procedure; and it is open to question whether the law could not be best enforced through the ordinary state machinery without the intervention of inspectors or any special body, which cannot have anything like the same weight with the producers and dealers as the ordinary officers of the Government.

It was a great mistake to connect the Cotton Department with the detection and punishment of crime. Their proper function should be wholly different. The head of the department should be, so far as cotton is concerned, a sort of minister of agriculture. He and his subordinates should assist in discovering the best methods of cultivation, the modes of obtaining and preserving the most suitable seeds—whether from native or exotic varieties; they should give the cultivator the benefit of knowledge acquired either in experimental fields in India, or in great cotton growing countries like the United States. They might properly endeavour to provide machinery for ginning the crop, suggest the best method of sending it to market, recommend central sites for markets, encourage the concentration of presses, and generally overlook and aid in the production and preparation of the raw material. For these purposes, and until the cultivation reaches an average stage of excellence, the levy of a tax upon cotton bales is justifiable; but the employment of an army of special officers to aid in the detection and punishment of offences is not justifiable or expedient. The detection and punishment of offences is the business of the ordinary administration. The buyers of cotton have a right to the same kind of protection as any other traders and no more; and we conceive that a great step in advance will be made when the whole strength of the department is expended in the improvement of the product as it is presented in the market, and not frittered away in employments which belong to the detective police.

The object of the Government, we presume, is not only to secure a supply of cotton from India to fill up the gap in the European markets, but to obtain a position in those markets so strong that even the certain return of ample supplies from the United States will not affect the Indian cultivator. The object can be attained by aiding in the production and preparation of cotton, and we hold that the latter portion of Dr. Forbes's report is that which is most pertinent to the end in view. The ideas of H. E. the Governor, in this respect, are most admirable, and the department will do good service if they bend their energies to the production of Pedigree Seed. So far as the general prospect of the Indian cotton trade are concerned, we see every reason for hope. There must always be a market for Indian produce. Cotton manufactures are springing up all over the continent, and if we may fairly look for increased production we may also look for increased consumption in the United States. Assuming that the bulk of the cotton America can spare will go to England, still France, Germany, and Russia will be open to India. The decrease of the acreage under cultivation in India, is not a sign which need create any uneasiness. Improvement in quality will more than make up for decrease in quantity; but there is no reason why the same acreage should not yield a better and more abundant supply. We see no reason for supposing that the country which in the production of cotton is second only to the United States should ever lack a remunerative market. At the same time India cannot be sacrificed to the interests even of Lancashire; and it is not desirable either that the growth of the plant should be unduly stimulated, or that the dealers should be protected by any special legislative measures.

THE Governor General in Council has authorized the affiliation in Arts of the Allahabad High School to the Calcutta University, with effect from the 1st January 1869.

OUDH still continues to supply the famine-stricken districts of the North-West with grain. During the month of July the province exported no less than 163,680 maunds of grain.—*Pioneer.*

WE ("Delhi Gazette") regret to hear of the death, by cholera, at Lahore, on the 16th instant, of the Rev. Alexander Henry, a member of that band of devoted American missionaries who have laboured with such earnestness and zeal for nearly forty years in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej territories. Mr. Henry leaves a widow and six young children.

NARAIN SING, who has been a State prisoner in Rangoon for the last twenty-three years, has petitioned the Government of India, through the local Administration, for permission to return to his home in the Punjab. Narain Sing, it may be remembered, was formerly in the service of Moolraj, but surrendered to our Government on the capture of Mooltan. He has since been in receipt of a stipend from Government of Rs. 30 per mensem.—*Pioneer.*

THE Parsee trials at Jullunder have excited a good deal of attention in the Punjab. The case against Maijee for the murder of Bhekaijee (widow of the late Khusroo Hormusjee), in April last, was concluded on the 19th instant. Major Paske, before whom the case was heard, acquitted the pris

NUGGUR RACES.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

SIXTH DAY, TUESDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

STEWARDS.—A. St. J. Richardson, Esq.; Lt. Col. E. Howard Vyse; Lt. Col. Gray; Capt. Van Straubenzee; Capt. Shewell.

The last day's racing did not promise much sport. Many stables had already left for Poona, and two extra races, "The Duffers" and the "Consolations," did not fill as well as was expected. The Hurdle Race, however, was a good one, all the horses taking their jumps in good style. The Local Skurry and The Finish also afforded a great deal of amusement, especially among the native portion of the spectators.

The first race on the card to-day was a Hurdle Race. For all horses. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 30. Weight 11 stone. G. R. The usual penalty on English or Colonial horses. R. C. Over six flights of hurdles.

	st. lbs.
Capt. Straubenzee's g a h Taffy	11 0 Owner .. 3
Mr. Napier's g a h Abd-el-Kadir	11 0 Owner .. 1
Capt. Charles' b a m Benedict	11 11 Capt. Dent 2

The three horses all got well off. Benedict and Taffy passing the post together, reached the first hurdle and cleared it simultaneously, Abd-el-Kadir a few lengths in rear. On coming round the mile post, up to the second hurdle, Benedict shot ahead of Taffy by two or three lengths; Abd-el-Kadir, also, caught up the Welshman, and these two cleared the third hurdle in company. Benedict led all the way round up to the fifth hurdle, where he was collared by Abd-el-Kadir, and the two jumping it together, made a pretty close race at the finish, Abd-el-Kadir winning with ease by a good length.

	m. s.
Time	3 10

The second race was the Duffer's Stakes. Rs. 100 from the fund. For all *bonâ fide* untrained horses that have not started during the meeting. Three quarters of a mile. C. W. G. R. Entrance Rs. 20.

Mr. Knox's b a h Beelzebub	Mr. Cooke... 1
Capt. Gambier's g a h Theodore	Col. Murray. 3
Mr. Framjee's g a g Good for Nothing	Capt. Stack. 4
Mr. Cresswell's g a h Romeo	Owner.. 2
Mr. Napier's b a h Tommy Atkins	Owner.. 5

The knowing ones on this occasion were somewhat mistaken, as they laid all their money on "Good for Nothing" who was known to have run very well at the Garrison Meeting at Poona last year, and certainly (barring his legs) the poney's form and appearance justified the expectation that he would win. However, a wicked horse called Beelzebub defeated him easily. A good start was effected, Beelzebub, Good for Nothing, and Romeo keeping pretty well together for the first quarter of a mile. At the half mile post Beelzebub put on a spurt and got three or four lengths ahead, increasing the distance all the way up the straight. His Satanic Majesty cantered in an easy winner by ten or a dozen lengths.

	m. s.
Time	1 31

Third Race.—Consolation Stakes. Rs. 200 from the fund. For all maiden Arabs that have started and not won during the meeting. Weight for age and inches. W. I. T. C. standard raised 7 lbs. One mile. Entrance 2 G. M.

	st. lbs.	oz.
Col. H. Vyse's ...g a h Aga, late Fairy	9 7	14 Capt Stack. 1
Mr. Napier's .....g a h Abd-el-Kadir..	11 0	Owner ... 1
The Northerners' g a g Novice	9 9	8 Capt. Allfrey. 3
Mr. Framjee's ...g a h Leprochaun.	9 6	0 Livesey 2

This was thought to be a certainty for Novice, but on coming out he appeared dull and out of sorts; The Aga, who has been gradually running up all through the meeting, looked as if he intended to win. A fair start was affected, The Aga springing off with a good lead, closely followed by Novice and Leprochaun; Abd-el-Kadir tailed off from the commencement, having had quite enough for one day in the hurdle race. The Aga, however, kept in front all the way round, and was never caught, coming in an easy winner by a length in excellent time, Leprochaun a good second.

	m. s.
Time—1st ½ mile	0 58½
2nd do	1 0½
Total...	1 59.

I had almost forgotten to enter a match which came off before the Consolation Stakes between

Mr. Cooke's ..... g a g Champagne.

and

Mr. Smith's ..... g a p The Drudge.

the former giving 100 yards start in half a mile As might be expected the Drudge won easily, having been well kicked along the whole way. And considering that he got an eighth of the whole distance as a start, it would have taken a better horse than Champagne to beat him.

4th Race.—Local Skurry. Rs. 50 from the fund. For all untrained horses, the property of natives of Ahmednuggur and its vicinity. Half a mile. C. W. Owners or their native friends up, (bar professionals). Police sowars excluded.

The Skurry brought some twenty or twenty-five ponies of all sorts and sizes to the post, who, soon after the start, extended for at least a couple of hundred of yards. The race secretary's horse obligingly accompanied the tattoos in their race, and assisted those who were struggling hard in rear with his strong arm and long whip in the hopes of advancing their owners' interests, but all to no purpose. The race, after any amount of kicking and flogging, was won by a dun poney, the property of the chief constable Bappoojee Israel.

Fifth and last race was The Finish. Rs. 35 from the fund. For mounted constables' horses. Owners up. C. W. Half a mile. First horse Rs. 25. Second horse Rs. 10.

About a dozen sowars competed for this race, which was won easily by a large brown horse, a cast trooper from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and, if I recollect right, the same horse that won last year.

This concluded the Nuggur Meeting of 1869, which, taking it all in all, may be said to have been one of the best that has ever been held. The time of the races has been bad throughout, but could scarcely have been otherwise, as with the exception of the last two days, the course has been more or less heavy all through the meeting, and the whole of this month has been continuously wet. The number of horses which were sent in from out-stations greatly exceeded those of any former year; Mr. Williams' large string from Ahurungabad materially assisted the filling of each race, and we can only regret very much that his luck throughout has been so bad, but we hope this will not deter him from joining us again next year, and that he will then carry off a fair share of the spoils.

The arrangements throughout the whole meeting have been excellent and deserving of all praise to the secretary, who has spared neither time nor trouble in endeavouring to make all things pass off pleasantly and well, and the success which has attended his efforts proves that his labours have not been in vain, the only feeling throughout being one of regret that so pleasant a meeting has come to an end.

The 3rd K. O. Hussars have one day's regimental races, on Thursday, of which I will probably send an account.

THE RAVAGES OF CHOLERA AT UMRITSUR.

THE cup of Umritsur miseries is overflowing. Out of one hundred and thirty-four deaths recorded on Monday, the 16th of August, one hundred and eighteen were caused by cholera! We have now a total of *eight hundred and thirty-three* cholera deaths to record for eight days, or at the fearful average rate of one hundred and four *per day*, exclusive of the ordinary mortality of the place.

The report for the 17th August was in a slight degree more favourable than that of the previous day, but still frightful, showing that one hundred and ten had been carried off by cholera out of 125. The diminution is attributed to a slight wind storm from the north east that occurred about six in the evening, lasted for half an hour and caused a considerable diminution in the temperature during the night.—*Delhi Gazette.*

OFFICERS OF THE OLD ROYAL ENGINEERS.

THE following letter from the Secretary of State for India has been officially published:—

India Office, London, the 15th July 1869.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—Having forwarded, for the opinion of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, your letter No. 474 of the 14th December last, relative to the position of officers of the old Royal Engineers, on the conclusion of seven years' service in India, I have been informed by His Royal Highness in reply that an officer, after completing seven years' service in India, is entitled, under Clause 10 of the Royal Engineer Corps' Order, No. 462 of 1st July of 1862, to a tour of home duty; and, should the exigencies of the service permit, the Commander-in-Chief in India, on the application of the officer, may allow him to return to England with a view of reverting to imperial duties.

2. That an officer so returning to this country is not bound to return to India, but he may do so as a volunteer; and that after a tour of home duty, he is liable, like any other officer of the corps, to be ordered to India for a further period of seven years.

3. Further, that the fact of an officer who has volunteered for service in India not applying to be relieved from duty after a service of seven years or more in that country, does not bind him to permanent service there, but that he may, at any time after seven years' service, make an application to be allowed to revert to imperial duties.—I have, &c., ARGYLL.

PACKET POST TO ENGLAND.

THE Governor General in Council has directed that the postage rates chargeable on packets of books and patterns addressed to the United Kingdom shall be modified as follows in respect of all such packets posted in India on or after the 1st September next:—

PRESENT SCALE.

ADDRESSED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.	PACKETS OF BOOKS OR PATTERNS. Not exceeding in weight 4 ozs.	Every additional 4 ozs.
	A. P.	A. P.
By British packet via Southampton	2 8	2 8
By British or French packet via Marseilles	4 0	4 0

NEW SCALE FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER 1869.

ADDRESSED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.	PACKETS OF BOOKS OR PATTERNS. Not exceeding in weight 1 oz.	Exceeding 1 oz. but not exceeding 2 ozs.	Exceeding 2 ozs. but not exceeding 4 ozs.	Every additional 4 ozs.
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
By British packet via Southampton	0 8	1 4	2 8	2 8
By British or French packet via Marseilles	1 4	2 8	4 0	4 0

Packets posted in the United Kingdom on or after he 1st July 1869 addressed to India, have been made subject to the same rates by order of Her Majesty's Government, which order is hereby confirmed under the provisions of Section 21 of the "Indian Post Office Act, 1866."

In sufficiently paid packets posted in the United Kingdom will, as heretofore, be subject, on delivery in India, to a charge of the deficiency together with a fine equal to a single rate, the single rate which has hitherto been 4d. (2 annas 8 pie) being reduced to 1d. (8 pie) in respect of packets posted in the United Kingdom on or after the 1st July.

Unpaid packets posted in the United Kingdom will, as heretofore, be subject, on delivery in India, to a charge of double postage.

Insufficiently paid and unpaid packets posted in India, addressed to the United Kingdom, will be forwarded subject to the realization of postage on delivery under like conditions.

BOMBAY.

RAIN IN GUZERAT.—We learn that there was a heavy fall of rain from Ahmedabad to Bulsar on Tuesday last.

THE SHIP TWEED, with the Persian Gulf telegraph cable on board, was spoken on 23rd July, 14 N., 5 W.—all well.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—The Small Cause Court will be closed on Monday next, on account of the Gokul Ashthami holiday.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Dhunjee Moolchund, a dealer in piece-goods, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, and obtained a warrant against one Tribhovan Narayen, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,136.

ACTION FOR A CALL.—Mr. O'Leary yesterday gave a verdict in the Small Cause Court in favour of the Asiatic Banking Corporation and against Tribhovandas Hurlochund, for Rs. 700, the amount due for a call of Rs. 100 per share on seven shares. Mr. Hurrell represented the corporation.

THE PRINCESS SOMAWUTTY, from London to Bombay, previously reported as having been in collision with the Ann Duthie, has since put into Portsmouth (23rd ult.) with damage to starboard bow, covering board split, and slight damage to head gear. She would probably sail in about ten days after.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of this Society will be held this afternoon at half-past four o'clock, and the following papers will be read by Mr. A. P. de Andrade:—1. Notes on three cases of Hemiplegia, especially with reference to Aphasia. 2. Selection of cases from Obstetric practice.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—The *Ahmedabad Sunmachar* learns that the late fouzdar of Baroda, Lalloobhai, has been liberated from imprisonment by His Highness the Gackwar on agreeing to pay a fine of Rs. 80,000, of which Rs. 50,000 were paid by him at once, while for the remaining Rs. 30,000 he has given securities. The liberation of the fouzdar is mainly attributed to Bhawoo Sindhia, the Dewan to His Highness.

THE WHOLESALE THEFT FROM BOMBAY MERCHANTS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, four calasees, by name Shaik Ahmed Adamjee, Shaik Ali Mahomed, Shaik Ibrahim Shaik, and Bapoo Shaik Ali Adamjee, were brought up on remand, and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing goods (*dhootees*) of the aggregate value of Rs. 36, belonging to Messrs. Nicol and Co. The prisoners pleaded guilty and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade band-stand this evening (weather permitting):—

March	
Overture	Stradella ..... Flotow.
Quadrille	Hit and Miss ..... Harvey.
Selection	Louisa Miller ..... Verdi.
Waltzes	Flower Girl ..... Godfrey.
Galop	Federal ..... Kirkner.

POSTAL COMPLAINTS.

FROM October next covers marked "Complaint against the Post Office," and directed to a postal officer, will go free of postage. There is generosity in this, remarks the *Pioneer*, and the evidence of a sincere desire to reform postal abuses, and give satisfaction to the public.

EDUCATION AT BYCULLA.

WE are glad to see from an advertisement that a school is to be opened in the building hitherto known as the Adelphi Family Hotel, at Byculla, from the 1st of September, in connection with the Bombay Scottish Education Society. We have no doubt it will be as successful as the Fort High School, established by the same Society, has been; and the Society deserves credit for extending to Byculla the advantages it has already conferred on the Fort.

A RAILWAY FROM BAGDAD TO KERBELA.

IT has been determined by the Pasha of Bagdad to construct a railway between Bagdad and Kerbela. A very large pilgrim traffic exists between these two places, and thousands of Mogul pilgrims yearly flock to Kerbela. A large quantity of railway material is lying at Port Said, on the Suez Canal, awaiting transport to Bussorah for this railway. It is in connection with the same scheme that the foreign engineers whose arrival here we have already mentioned are going to Persia.

STRANGE SHIP ACCIDENT.

ON August 3, a few minutes after noon, an extraordinary accident occurred to the iron ship Flying Venus of 1,393 tons, belonging to Mr. Edward Bates, and recently from Bombay. The vessel at the time of the accident was lying in the Wapping Dock, Liverpool, with only 120 tons of ballast on board. She was being hauled off from the quay, when her ballast shifted, and she gradually rolled over and sank. The few men on board managed to escape any serious accident or injury, and luckily two ships in the same dock had just been removed, or the consequences might have been most disastrous.—*Home paper.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 27th, 11-30 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and the Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 26th August, via Russia, 16th August.

WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 27th, 10-15 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 90, barometer 29-93.

VINGORLA, 27th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 82, rainfall 40 inches.

CANNANORE, 27th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29-970, rainfall 18 cents.

CARWAR, 27th, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light, thermometer 78, barometer 30-01, rainfall 45 inches.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 26th to 8 P.M. of the 27th August is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 15	0 2
" Calcutta	5 40	0 43
" Madras	1 10	0 52

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—For Bhugotee Bhyee and Mahadeo Gamashta behind the Temple of Memadavi at Ragnath Ramchunder's shop. From Khull.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

TANNA COLLECTORATE.

THE weather report of the Tanna collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th August, informs us that the rainfall had been somewhat scanty; and that the crops were consequently not in a forward state. Transplanting operations had mostly been brought to a close. Cholera prevailed slightly in Oomergaum, Bassein, Salsette, Panwell, and Kurjut talookas. Fever broke out at Khalapore. Cattle disease still prevailed slightly in the Panwell talooka.

COLABA COLLECTORATE.

WE learn from the weather report of the Colaba collectorate for the same period that the fall of rain had been insufficient, and transplanting operations had in some places been impeded. The crops were reported to be suffering from want of rain, and in some places to be likely to fail. Cattle disease was, however, reported from a few villages in the talookas of Penn and Mhar.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity, August 29th, 1869.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Daily Prayers—7 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of the Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and 2nd Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 2 and 166.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 12, 154, and 17.

The Offertories will be devoted to the poor of the district.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 141 and 187.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 11. Anthem—"Like as the hart."

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon, by the Rev. W. Maule. Hymns 257 (The eternal gifts of Christ the King) and 262 (How bright those glorious spirits shine.)

6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon, Hymns 201 (Lord, Thy Word abideth), 141 (Blest are the pure in heart), and 263 (The Son of God goes forth to war.)

Collections at both services for the poor.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board the ship Wimbledon, lying off H. M.'s Dockyard, by the Rev. W. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G., at 11 o'clock A.M.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach on board the ship Maggie Lauder to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—27TH AUGUST.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

DAMODHUR RAJARAM vs. THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of Rs 652, the value of nine pieces of ivory booked on the 7th June 1869 by the plaintiff from Bombay to Ahmedabad to the address of Toolsydas Ramchund there, and expenses incurred therein. The full amount of debt and half costs were paid into court by defendants before the case was called on for hearing.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN.

THE hearing of the first of the suits by the old Bank of Bombay against several of the other banks in town whose managers attended the meeting on the 27th April 1866, when the loan of 25 lakhs was granted to Premchund Roychund was proceeded with in the High Court before Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent on Thursday afternoon—the claim being for Rs. 1,96,620 from the Oriental Bank.

Messrs. Pigot, Scoble, and Green (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Advocate-General, and Messrs. Marriott and McCulloch (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop) for the defence.

Mr. Premchund Roychund was re-examined by Mr. Pigot, first as to Mr. Robertson's remarks when he applied for the loan. Mr. Robertson, he said, asked him what he wanted so large a sum for, and he replied that it was to meet his engagements and then explained the whole matter to him in about half an hour. As to the entry on the memorandum given to the meeting "2 lakhs to keep," witness said that sum was for small bills,—sundries.

Mr. Pigot—What bills do you mean, for to us 2 lakhs seems a large sum, though to you it seems a small one? —A. Oh, I owed some people Rs 1,000, some Rs. 20,000 and some Rs. 30,000, and small sums like that.

In examination as to the date of Cursondas Madhowdas's failure witness said he thought that took place on the 14th or 15th of May, but he did not know the exact date. His failure was known in Bombay as soon as it appeared in the papers. Witness knew previously to that that Cursondas was in difficulties, nothing else. He could not tell when the meeting of creditors took place. Witness had been frequently asked by Mr. Robertson to give him more jewels, but after giving the second batch he had no more to give. On the visit of Hurryvullubdas to the Bank of Bombay witness stated that the jewels were in three boxes. Mr. Robertson was sitting on a chair, and Hurryvullubdas and witness were sitting on the floor.

Mr. Justice Westropp interrupted this examination in order to complete his notes, and remarked as to this being something like ascertaining the colour of the handkerchief. (A laugh.)

Mr. Pigot—I beg your lordship not to suppose I am going into unnecessary details.

His Lordship—Surely, Mr. Pigot, there is not the least necessity to inform us whether Hurryvullubdas sat on the floor or on a chair.

Mr. Pigot—It is of very great importance, my lord, when it is denied he made the valuation at all.

Witness then explained that Hurryvullubdas had got the jewels one by one and stated the value. He had no scales nor glasses.

This closed the re-examination.

Mr. W. Fraser, deputy secretary and treasurer of the New Bank of Bombay, was next called, and examined by Mr. Scoble. He spoke to taking round the agreement, which was in Mr. Manisty's handwriting, to the banks whose names were in pencil at the bottom of the paper. Mr. Morrison signed for the Asiatic Bank and Mr. Thomson for the Bank of Hindustan.

Mr. Scoble here asked the witness whether the gentleman had made any remarks to him, and on the Advocate General objecting, he said that these gentlemen were co-contractors, and he wished to show that they had considered this document embodied the agreement come to at the meeting.

Mr. Justice Westropp remarked that this would not be proof of the agreement,—these gentlemen could be called to give their evidence as to what they had considered the agreement of the meeting to be.

Witness then stated that Mr. Moir of the Oriental Bank asked him whether the security which had been stipulated for, including jewels to the value of 20 lakhs, had been deposited. Witness replied that he could not assure him of that, and he then returned the agreement unsigned. He did not remember whether Mr. Moir referred to the landed property, but he did not mention the promissory note. Mr. Moir first wrote on the margin in pencil, "and the securities arranged at the time have been satisfactorily transferred."

Mr. Justice Westropp—As a clause to be put in the agreement?

Mr. Scoble—Yes.

Witness was quite sure Mr. Moir said the jewels must be of the proper value. He did not ask witness to draw the attention of the directors to his note: nor did he say why he wrote it there. Witness went to him again on the 30th July taking with him the mortgage of the landed property. He recollected going to Rossclet and Co's on the 30th April and asking Mr. Courvoisier to come and value the jewels; and he replied that he was doubtful if he could give an exact value, and that he was going to England soon, and if there was any chance of being stopped to give evidence in court he would rather not value them.

In cross-examination by Mr. Marriott witness said that Courvoisier valued some of the jewels and assigned less value to them than witness had been led to suppose they were worth. On seeing this he thought it his duty to inform the directors, who were holding a board meeting in an adjoining room at the time. He met Messrs. Robertson and Tracey and told them the valuation, on which Mr. Robertson said he believed Courvoisier did not know his business. The valuation was then stopped and Courvoisier was paid by the bank. When Mr. Moir returned the agreement to him he gave it to Mr. Robertson's son. He did not recollect drawing Mr. Robertson's attention to the pencil note on the margin.

In re-examination by Mr. Scoble this witness has shown a paper, on glancing at which he said Courvoisier had been paid by the bank for his valuation, the sum of Rs. 10. (A laugh).

Mr. Justice Westropp—But have you seen that paper before?—A. No, my lord.

His Lordship—Then I can't take that.

In examination by the court witness said he had been induced to inform Mr. Robertson on comparing the low valuation by Courvoisier with the sums which Premchund had said he paid for the jewels, when he went over them with Mr. Robertson and the witness on the day before he went for Courvoisier. Witness had only understood that Premchund meant this was what he *paid* for the jewels.

The court then adjourned till next morning.

FORT POLICE COURT.—27TH AUGUST.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—James Gough, a seaman of the British ship West Riding, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to eight weeks' imprisonment.—Henry Halford and another seamen of the ship Knighton were charged with a similar offence, but were sent on board as the ship was ready to sail.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—27TH AUGUST.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

BUGGY FARE.—Alexander McTaggard was charged with omitting to pay the legal fare for a hack buggy engaged by him yesterday, and was fined three rupees, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for seven days.

THE CASE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER AND THEFT.

AT the Girgaum Police Court on Thursday, the prisoners in this case, Damjee Dewraj, Madhowjee Morardas, and Ibjee Jumnadas, were again placed at the bar on the above charge at the instance of Valloo Hemraj. The court was greatly crowded by a large number of Bhattias on this as on the previous occasions of the trial.

Mr. Hurrell appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Khunderao Morojee for the first prisoner; and Dr. Barton, instructed by Dr. D[illegible]as, for the second and third prisoners.

The other two men against whom warrants had been issued had not yet been arrested. Several other witnesses were examined for the prosecution, but none of them was an eye-witness of the outrage alleged to have been committed upon the prosecutor. It appears that about 10 o'clock on the night of the 18th instant, the prosecutor was found lying on the side of the road leading to Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's former bungalow near the Mahaluxmee tank. He was insensible and unable to speak, and was removed in a buggy to the Jamsetjee Hospital. He was attended to by Dr. J. Anderson, House Surgeon, and was very soon roused from a state of insensibility by cold effusions on his face and the aid of the galvanic battery. He sat up in bed quite excited, was delirious, and his pupils were extremely dilated. The case was after some time made over to Dr. Lyon and the assistants. In Dr. Anderson's opinion prosecutor was suffering from the effects of a narcotic irritant poison such as datura, which is not a deadly poison. It takes a large quantity to kill a man. Dr. Lyon saw the prosecutor on the morning of 19th inst. He was a little excited, quite sensible, and his pupils were widely dilated. These were not symptoms following the use of bhang. From what Dr. Lyon saw, he thought prosecutor was suffering either from datura, bella donna, or any other poison of the same order. If datura be administered in milk mixed with spices or aromatic substances, one would probably not taste it.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, without calling upon the counsel for the defence to address the court, reviewed the various points in the evidence which called for remark. His Worship thought there was no corroboration of the prosecutor's information and deposition on essential points, while there was utterly insufficient evidence on other points. The prisoners were therefore discharged.

EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

A BILL to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India [prepared and brought in by Mr. Dodson, Mr. Grant Duff; and Mr. Stansfeld.]

Whereas the exigencies of the public service in India require that the Secretary of State in Council of India should be enabled to raise money in the United Kingdom on the credit of the revenues of India:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council of India, at any time or times before the *thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two*, or, if Parliament be then sitting, before the end of the then session of Parliament, to raise in the United Kingdom, for the sevice of the Government of India, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole *eight millions* of pounds sterling, and such sum or sums may be raised by the creation and issue of bonds or debentures, or capital stock bearing interest, or annuities, or partly by one of such modes and partly by another or others.

2. All bonds issued under the authority of this Act may be issued under the hands of two members of the Council of India, and countersigned by the Secretary of State for India, or one of his under-secretaries, or his assistant under-secretary, and shall be for such respective amounts, payable after such notice, and at such rate or rates of interest as the said Secretary of State in Council may think fit.

3. All debentures issued under the authority of this Act may be issued under the hands of two members of the Council, and countersigned as aforesaid, for such respective amounts, and at such rate or rates of interest, as the Secretary of State in Council may think fit, and shall be issued at or for such prices and on such terms as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council.

4. All debentures issued under the authority of this Act shall be paid off at par at a time or times to be mentioned in such debentures respectively; and the interest on all such debentures shall be paid half-yearly on such days as shall be mentioned therein; and the principal monies and interest secured by such debentures shall be payable either at the treasury of the Secretary of State in Council in London or at the Bank of England.

5. All or any number of the debentures issued under the authority of this Act, and all right to and in respect of the principal and interest monies secured thereby, shall be transferable either by the delivery of such debentures respectively, or, at the discretion of the Secretary of State in Council, by deed; provided that the coupons for interest annexed to any debentures issued under the authority of this Act shall pass by delivery.

6. Any capital stock created under the authority of this Act shall bear such a rate of interest, and any annuities to be created under the authority of this Act shall be at such rate per centum per annum, as the Secretary of State in Council may think fit; and such capital stock and such annuities may be issued on such terms as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council; and any such capital stock may bear interest during such period, and be paid off at par at such time, as the Secretary of State in Council may prescribe previously to the issue of such capital stock; and such annuities may be terminable at such period as the Secretary of State in Council may prescribe previously to the issue of such annuities.

7. In case of the creation and issue of any such capital stock or of any such annuities, there shall be kept, either at the office of the Secretary of State in Council in London or at the Bank of England, books wherein entries shall be made of the said capital stock and annuities respectively, and wherein all assignments or transfers of the same respectively, or any part thereof respectively, shall be entered and registered, and shall be signed by the parties making such assignments or transfers, or, if such parties be absent, by his, her, or their attorney or attornies thereunto lawfully authorized by writing under his, her, or their hands and seals, to be attested by two or more credible witnesses; and the person or persons to whom such transfer or transfers shall be made may respectively underwrite his, her, or their acceptance thereof; and no other mode of assigning or transferring the said capital stock, or the said annuities, or any part thereof respectively, or any interest therein respectively, shall be good and available in law, and no stamp duties whatsoever shall be charged on the said transfers or any of them.

8. All annuities created and issued under the authority of this Act shall be deemed and taken to be personal and not real estate, and shall go to the executors or administrators of the person or persons dying possessed thereof, interested therein, or entitled thereto, and not to the heir-at-law, nor be liable to any foreign attachment by the custom of London, or otherwise.

9. The whole amount of the principal monies to be charged on the revenues of India under this Act shall not exceed *eight millions*; and no money shall be raised or secured under the authority of this Act after the said *thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two*, or, if Parliament be then sitting, after the end of the then session of Parliament, save for or upon the repayment of principal monies previously secured under this Act as herein after provided.

10. Of the said sum of *eight million* pounds so to be raised under the authority of this Act *four million* pounds shall be applied for the purpose of the construction of railways in India, and for no other purpose whatever.

11. Upon or for the repayment of any principal money secured under the authority of this Act, the Secretary of State in Council may at any time borrow or raise, by all or any of the modes aforesaid, all or any part of the amount of principal money repaid or to be repaid, and so from time to time as all or any part of any principal money under this Act may require to be repaid, but the amount to be charged upon the revenues of India shall not in any case exceed the principal money required to be repaid.

12. All bonds and debentures to be issued under this Act, and the principal monies and interest thereby secured, and all capital stock to be issued under this Act, and the interest thereon, and all annuities to be issued under this Act, shall be charged on and payable out of the revenues of India, in like manner as other liabilities incurred on account of the government of the said territories.

13. The provisions contained in section four of the Act of the session holden in the fifth and sixth years of King William the Fourth, chapter sixty-four, with respect to the composition and agreement for the payment by the East India Company of an annual sum in lieu of stamp duties on their bonds, and the exemption of their bonds from stamp duties, shall be applicable with respect to the bonds and debentures to be issued under the authority of this Act, as if such provisions were here repeated and re-enacted with reference thereto.

14. All provisions now in force in anywise relating to the offence of forging or altering, or offering, uttering, disposing of, or putting off, knowing the same to be forged or altered, any East India bond, with intent to defraud, shall extend and be applicable to and in respect of any debenture issued under the authority of this Act, as well as to and in respect of any bond issued under the same authority.

15. Provided always, that on or before the day of in each year, the said Secretary of State in Council shall prepare or cause to be prepared a return of all monies raised on loan under the provisions of this Act; also a return of all stocks, loans, debts, and liabilities then chargeable on the revenues of India, at home and abroad, up to the latest period of time to which such return can be made out. That all such returns shall be presented to both Houses of Parliament on or before the day of in each year, if Parliament is then sitting, and if Parliament is not sitting, then such returns shall be presented within ten days of the first meeting of Parliament after the day of in each year.

16. This Act shall not prejudice or affect any power of raising or borrowing money vested in the said Secretary of State in Council at the time of passing thereof.

THE STAR OF INDIA.

THERE is to be no ceremony to-day (Aug. 6) at the India Office, as was supposed. The newly appointed Companions (third class) of the Star of India, whom the Queen does not herself invest, are to receive their insignia from the Duke of Argyll. They will come in plain clothes, not in uniform, and will be introduced, one by one, to the duke, who will probably say a few words of congratulation to each of them, and give them their badges. Afterwards they will lunch together. The following are the names of the newly-appointed Companions, but it is not known that all will be able to attend at the India Office to-day:—The Synd Ahmed Khan, Mr. Henry Charles Hamilton, Mr. R. P. Harrison, Colonel George Samuel Montgomery (no answer), Colonel J. B. Spergin (unable to attend), Mr. George Nelson Barlow, Mr. John William Shaw Wyllie (unable to attend), Lieutenant-Colonel George Hutchinson (no answer), Dr. John F. Arthur (unable to attend), Captain Meadows Taylor, and Mr. Richard Vicars Boyle.—*Globe.*

A SINGULAR LAW SUIT.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL V. THE WAX CHANDLERS' COMPANY.

THE Master of the Rolls on Aug. 6 gave judgment in this case which was an exhibition of information by the Attorney General. The question was whether the company had become entitled to certain property of William Rendall, who died in January, 1558. The property of the testator at the time of his decease amounted in value only to £9 6s. 0d. which he left in trust to the company to pay in small sums, on the 3rd of December, to the inmates of the almshouses of the parish of St. Magdalen, in Fish-street, in the City, and a sum of £1 18s. yearly to the poor of the parish of Bexley. The master and wardens were to receive 8s. every year for their own use and benefit, certain premises were to be kept in repair. The son of the testator died at tender years; and the property was increased to the value of £1,600 a year. The question in dispute was whether the charities should receive more than the original amount specified by the testator, and he was clear they were not, and were in no better position than private parties. The petition must be dismissed with costs

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE Irish probate of the will of the Right Hon. Edward Lawless, Lord Baron Cloncurry, of Lyons Castle, Kildare; Abingdon, Limerick; and Maretima, Dublin (according to the *Illustrated News*), was sealed in the London Court on the 11th ult., the personalty having been sworn in Ireland under £30,000. The will of Admiral Sir George R. Lambert, G.C.B., was proved under £4,000 personalty. The will of Robert Falkner, Esq., merchant, of Broughton Park, Lancaster, was proved in the registry at Mauchester, under £120,000 personalty. The will of Miss Louisa Ferry, of Avenue-road, Regent's Park, was proved under £35,000 personalty. She leaves to her brother, the Bishop of Melbourne, £5,800; £4,400 amongst the children of her late brother the Rev. George Perry. The will of William Karr, of St. Mary's Church, Torquay, Devon, was proved under £3,000 personalty. The will of Edmund Slocock, Esq., J. P. for Berks, formerly of Newbury, and late of Bellevue House, Chelsea, was proved in London, under £35,000. It is a family will, the testator having divided his property amongst his six children. The advowson and right of presentation of Kelvedon Hatch he has left to his eldest son, the Rev. Samuel Slocock.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

A STATEMENT of the receipts and expenditure of naval prize bounty and salvage moneys between the 1st of April, 1868, and the 31st March, 1869, has been printed, and issued from the Admiralty. The total amount of receipts was £81,866 9s., and the amount of expenditure £30,488 7s. 4d.; thus leaving a balance of £51,378 1s. 3d., of which £12,000 has been transferred to the Consolidated Fund since the 1st April, 1865. The statement of Slave and Tonnage Bounty gives £43,598 6s. 1d. as paid into the Naval Prize account in the year 1868-69, £24,519 1s. 5d. of this as distributed in the same year, there being a balance on the 1st April, 1869, of £19,079 4s. 10d. The amount received for salvage services rendered by her Majesty's ships was £6,568 10s. 2d., and of this £3,210 3s. 8d. was distributed. Sums amounting to £5,037 16s. 7d. were received for destruction of pirates; and £2,145 0s. 6d. has been distributed. The balance of Indian prize money was £847 0s. 11d., of which £18 4s. has been distributed between the naval brigades of her Majesty's ships Shannon and Pearl. The balance of £1,555 17s. 1d. for captures for breach of blockade of the Canton River, still remains in hand, with the exception of £142 13s. 10d., which has been paid out.

HEALTH ON THE CONTINENT.

(*Lancet*, Aug. 6.)

THE warm weather which has marked the month of July in Paris has, during the last fortnight, been accompanied by the prevalence of gastric and intestinal disorders of varying intensity. From July the 18th to the 24th, the bulletins published by the Préfecture de la Seine mention twenty-seven deaths from diarrhœa, and four f

MR. GRANT DUFF'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

WE make such extracts from this statement (which was in great measure, of course, a repetition of what the Duke of Argyll had already said in the House of Lords) as will interest our readers. It was delivered on August 3:—

INTRODUCTION.

Mr. Grant Duff said the House had just resolved itself into Committee for the purpose of discharging what he might perhaps be permitted to call not the least important of the many duties discharged by the most powerful and most hardworked Assembly which existed or ever had existed in the world. (Hear.) It had resolved itself into Committee for the purpose of hearing the annual statement which it required to be made with regard to the affairs of its great vassal empire in Asia; an empire covering as large a portion of the earth's surface as France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Belgium, North Germany, South Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Scandinavia, Turkey, and Greece all put together; and inhabited by men at least as various as those who inhabited all these countries, but of whom some 147,000,000 were our fellow subjects just as much as the inhabitants of Yorkshire or of Kent, and another 30,000,000 of whom, although not precisely our fellow subjects, were amenable to our influence in a far greater degree than even our nearest neighbours in this quarter of the globe. Nothing gave a more striking idea of the ease—or ought he, perhaps, to say the heedlessness?—with which this great nation still, in spite of the poet, sustained "the too vast orb of its fate" than the fact that it so seldom took the trouble to investigate through that House, which was the reflection or concentration of itself, the progress of its affairs in the East, giving its confidence thoroughly to those who managed its affairs here and in India, and only asking an account of their proceedings at rare and distant intervals. If the effect of this were that our affairs were neglected, and that our empire were slipping from us, such conduct might be properly represented as a base dereliction of duty; but if, on the other hand, our affairs were going from better to better, then it perhaps was only a sign that the instinct which taught us how to acquire still taught us how to keep our wonderful possession. The phrase "Indian Budget," usually applied to the business which came before them to-day, was a misleading one. What he had to present to the House now was something less and something more than a Budget. Their position was a very different one from that which they occupied on the 5th of April last. Then they were considering matters directly bearing upon their own pockets and purses; now they were going to consider matters whose direct bearing was on the pockets and purses of men separated from us by many thousands of miles and by gulfs far wider than any that were made by mere distance. Even if it were possible for the representative of the Indian Government in this House to invoke the assistance of the fairy "Agreeable Surprise," who generally presided over English Budgets—no Committee would hear with comparatively languid satisfaction that such and such taxes, which neither they nor their constituents paid, could be dispensed with; but that fairy could not possibly be invoked, because those hon. members who took most interest in the affairs of India knew pretty well the main features of the statement which he should have to present to them. He could not accordingly indulge, as did his right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer on a recent occasion, in the pleasure, so natural to a benevolent mind, of shaking his hearers over the pit of financial ruin and catching them half way down. That pleasure, he said, was denied to the mouthpiece of the Indian Government, but as some compensation he was always encouraged by the Committee, and was, indeed, obliged by the necessity of the case, to enter into somewhat wider considerations than the English Chancellor of the Exchequer was permitted to do. For the India Office was not merely a great department like the Treasury, and the whole controlling Government of an Empire with its own Treasury and its own War Office, dealing with interests not so large, indeed, as those with which the English departments dealt, but larger than those which were managed by the corresponding departments at Vienna or Berlin.

OUR LAND REVENUE.

Much the largest feeder of our Indian revenue was the sum which we derived from our assessments on the land. This amounted in the year ending the 31st of March, 1868, in round numbers, to £20,000,000. This source of income was sometimes described as a rent, but that description was not altogether an accurate one (hear), for as was well said in the despatch by which the Court of Directors replied to a remarkable minute of Lord Harris in 1856:—

"The officers engaged in the duty of fixing the assessment should always bear it in mind that, as you have expressed it, 'the right of the Government is not a rent which consists of all the surplus produce after paying the costs of cultivation and the profits of the agricultural stocks, but a land revenue only, which ought, if possible, to be so lightly assessed as to leave a surplus or rent to the occupier, whatever he in fact let the land to others or retain it in his own hand.'"

The spirit which animated these lines was that which had guided the Indian assessors of the land revenue. The tendency had been to diminish assessments, not to increase them, in other words, to let the people, as was said in Scotland, "sit easy." In 1862 it appeared that the then rulers of India, forced to take action by a resolution of Lord Canning and his Council in the autumn of the previous year, had made up their minds that the old Indian land revenue had not the virtue in it which used to be believed. And so despatch went forth from the India Office, on the 9th of July, 1862, decreeing the establishment of a judicious permanent settlement. A few days afterwards Mr. Vansittart moved in that House for certain dissents which had been recorded by members of Council. The result was the laying before Parliment of two most excellent papers, one by Mr. Mangles, advocating the old land revenue arrangements, the other by Sir John Lawrence, advocating a permanent settlement. Far be it from him now to say to which opinion he inclined when such great doctors disagreed: but, looking at the matter purely historically, the result of the controversy had been a strange one, for the *Victrix Causa* had, it would seem, pleased the gods as little as it pleased Cato, and the old system of moderate assessments liable to be revised at the end of long periods still went on. The permanent settlement which was contemplated had never been carried out. We were now, with regard to our land revenue, very much in the position of a gentleman who had property in various parts of the British Isles, where different customs prevailed with respect to the granting and length of leases. In the North-Western Provinces, for instance, no increase was to be looked for till the end of the century, for we were just commencing a new period of settlement or lease of 30 years. In Madras, on the other hand, where the settlement was made on totally different principles, we might look for a slow and gradual but steady increase. In Bombay we might look for an increase which would be steady and slow; and so he might go on throughout most of the provinces of India, showing that generally throughout the country we and our descendants might expect a large rise of revenue from the land throughout the greater part of British India.

OUR FOREST.

Our forests yielded about £330,000, a smaller amount than they would have yielded if we had begun to attend carefully to them when we first grew strong in India. That, however, was not to have been expected. Forests always seemed inexhaustible until they began to be exhausted. (Cheers.) When history came to number up the good deeds which Britain had done for India she would not forget to record among them that, not an hour too soon, indeed, but yet not too late, she called in European science to check the destruction of the forests. No one who had not looked into this subject had the faintest idea how terrible were the effects over wide regions of the globe of carelessness in keeping up a proper proportion of trees. (Hear.) Let any one to whom this whole matter was new turn to the remarkable work of the American Minister at Florence—Mr. Marsh—upon *Physical Geography as modified by Human Action*, and he would shudder at the dangers which we had only just escaped. If our predecessors in India had known what we know, much of the enormous expense that we were now being put to with regard to irrigation would have been quite unnecessary. But the mistakes of former days were past praying for, and we could now only rejoice that free course was being given to Dr. Brandis and his subordinates that the conservation of the forests had been recognized as a great State necessity, that a regular Forest Department had been inaugurated which would take to India the science of France and Germany, and that the good example of forest conservation set in British territory was beginning to spread into some of the native States. The forest revenue was derived from various sources, chiefly from the sale of timber, but also from a system of seigniorage, or licence to cut, which would, however, disappear when the amended arrangements for forest organization were complete. In Burmah something was brought in by a transit duty levied on the wood floated down the great rivers from non-British territory. Something, too, was gained in various places by miscellaneous products, such as honey, beeswax and lac. He had no doubt that when science had been more systematically applied to the investigation of the resources of India, a great many small gains of this kind would be realized, all tending to make heavy the coffers of the State and to ease the burden of the taxpayer. (Hear, hear.) With a view to this among other good results, the preparation of a *Flora Sylvatica* for the Punjab and the North-West Provinces had just been sanctioned. A large project for taking stock of the natural products of India was likewise in contemplation, and the preparation of a *Guide to the Indian Forester* was proposed. In time we should no doubt have a special college for forest science in India like that for teaching engineering which already exists at Koorkee. There were few sources of revenue the increase of which it was more agreeable to contemplate than this; and, although the rise would be gradual because we had a great deal still to do and much to expend before we could reap the full results of good and economic forest management, it would ultimately be very large.

OPIUM.

From salt, the third largest feeder of our revenue, he passed to opium, the second largest, from which we received in 1867-68 in round numbers nearly £9,000,000. Our opium revenue was derived from two sources—first, from the opium grown under our own superintendence and prepared for exportation at Patna, in Bengal, and at Gazeepore, in the North-West Provinces, after which it was sold by public auction for Government account; and, secondly, from a transit duty levied on the opium grown in the States of Central India and shipped at Bombay. No one who occupied himself with Indian finance could be altogether happy about this revenue. (Cheers.) He did not speak of its moral aspect. That was a large and interesting subject on which he could not now enter. When he spoke of our opium revenue as a weak point, he was thinking only of its financial aspect. It was exposed, as it seemed to him, to three dangers—first, to the possibility of some movement in China which might effectually close that market; secondly, to an effective competition in the Chinese market from other countries; and, thirdly, to such an improvement in the manufacture of opium in China itself, as to make it independent of the Indian supply. The first of those dangers was not an imaginary one, for we knew that hostility to the poppy was one of the many strange characteristics of that terrible rebellion, mis-named the Great Peace, which lately desolated so many cities in the Flowery Land, and added by its results one more irony to history. Nevertheless, he could not believe that any movement of this kind would ever be so general in China—a country, be it remembered, which was equal in size to 18 Great Britains—(hear, hear)—as to lead to anything like an entire cessation of our traffic. Nay, he rather expected that increased communication with Western China would favour it. As to the second danger—the increase of competition from other countries, especially Persia—some persons thought it the gravest of the three, but it had not yet been proved that the supply was likely to increase very much. As to the third danger, the best authorities told us that although the poppy was very largely grown in some parts of China—for instance, in the great province of Sze-chuen—the Chinese drug could not compete with the Indian, which stood to it in the relation of the Havannah cigar to ordinary European produce. At the same time, no one could venture to say that this superiority would always continue.

THE INVESTING POINT IN NATIVE EDUCATION.

He did not know if the attention of hon. members interested in India had been called to a short return which was laid before the House some weeks ago, showing approximately the amount of our registered debt in India held by Europeans and by natives respectively. From that it would appear that a good deal more than three times as much of our securities was held by Europeans as by natives, and that a larger amount was held in London in enfaced paper alone than was held by natives in all our funds put together. One sometimes heard a good deal of uneasiness expressed at the small amount of the Government securities which was held by natives, and conclusions were drawn unfavourable to the confidence of the native population in the security of the tenure by which we held India. No doubt it would be very desirable to have a far larger number of native holders, and perhaps, as time went on, we should, by savings-banks and other devices, succeed in tapping, so to speak, the hoards of the non-mercantile classes. But the education of those classes had not, however, yet reached the investing point, and, as for the mercantile classes, why on earth should they invest at under 5 per cent. when they could get a perfectly good security at 12 or 18 per cent.? (Hear, hear.) Such being the golden opportunities of the Indian investor, we could not be surprised that most of those natives who held our securities largely should be chiefly persons whose families had risen to importance through their connexion with the British, and who were to a certain extent Europeanized.

A PASSING COMPLIMENT TO ENGLISH ADMINISTRATORS.

It was a pity that no one had ever succeeded in conveying to the imagination of Englishmen what their countrymen really did in the way of administration in India. When one had realized it his first feeling was one of satisfaction that men, taken out of the ordinary current of English life, neither superior nor inferior in point of natural ability to the ordinary run of fairly successful professional men at home, should be capable of doing, under the stimulus of early responsibility, such wonderful things, and his second feeling was that we hardly made sufficient use of the large number of trained administrators who returned year by year to our shores. (Hear.) England afforded no field for their labours—no field for the exercise of their peculiar aptitudes. If they succeeded here it was by virtue of possessing other aptitudes; but the remarkable administration of Sir John Peter Grant in Jamaica would, he hoped, prove that England need never be at a loss when a colony situated like that island had to be rescued, and surely if such things were possible, more than one country might borrow retired Indian governors to its own great advantage.

HOW HAS INDIA BEEN WON AND HELD?

The Indian Diplomatic Service cost £240,000, not a large sum when we remembered the vast amount of work that was done for it. It was impossible to keep too continually before our eyes the fact that India had not been won, was not held, and never would be held by force. It had been won, it was held, and it always would be held while our Empire lasted partly by force, but largely, much more largely, by policy. Next to making the people happy within our own territories, there was nothing so important as the maintenance of satisfactory relations with the Powers, small and great, scattered up and down through our vast dominions, and that not only with great Princes like Scindiah, or, greater still, the Nizam, but with very many others of far inferior importance who were yet most of them a good deal more influential than the observer of Indian politics would at first sight suppose. (Hear, hear.) He was happy to say that at present our relations with all the native States were very satisfactory.

THE COST OF THE ARMY.

From this trifling charge for policy it was melancholy to turn to the frightful drain on our resources which was caused by the sad necessity of being always ready to use the last argument of kings. The total army charges in India for the year under consideration amounted to over £12,600,000. In England, including the cost of stores, they nearly reached the sum of £3,500,000. Thus the total army charges in England and India were £16,100,000. (Hear.) Enormous as this sum was, the force which we maintained was not very great. We had by the last returns 64,704 Europeans serving in India, as against 45,522, the number which we had on the 1st day of January in the year of the Mutiny, and we had of native troops 122,994, as against 249,153, whom we had on that same 1st day of January, 1857. "There is no country in the world," says Major Chesney, "in which the military forces bears so small a proportion to the population. City for city, the military garrisons of India are smaller than even those of England." The strong point of our system was that we had an organization by which we could rapidly, in case of war, increase our army to any extent we desired. Its weakest point was enormous cost, and to this the attention of the Secretary of State in Council had been lately called. The result had been a despatch to India which would, the Government trusted, strengthen the hands of economists in that country. (Hear, hear.)

PUBLIC WORKS, ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY.

He came now to the last item of our ordinary expenditure in India, the largest of all, except our army expenditure,—that, namely, for "Public Works Ordinary," for which we paid in India in the year with which he was dealing no less than £5,800,000. There were two reproaches often brought against Indian administration which effectually neutralized each other. The one was that enough was not done to improve the magnificent estate which we possessed in the east, and the other was that India lived quite up to her income, and that our borrowing was a little. The position, however, of the Indian Government was precisely the position of a country gentleman who with a moderate immediate income had a very large and an extremely improvable property, on which it was distinctly right for him to make improvements of two kinds—improvements which the country gentleman would class in his accounts as improvements not bearing interest and improvements bearing interest. The first of these were what we called in India "Public Works Ordinary," and the second were what we called "Public Works Extraordinary." Under the first of these heads the country gentleman would, he supposed, class cottages, roads, and other improvements which he had made for the general benefit of his estate, but not as directly and immediately remunerative, and we classed under it in India precisely the same kind of things—as roads, improved barracks for our troops, and, in short, all ameliorations which would improve our general position, but which would not give direct, obvious, palpable returns for our money. Till recently it had not been the custom of financiers in India to draw a sufficiently broad line between those two very different kinds of expenditure; but a peremptory order was sent out by his right hon. friend opposite (Sir S. Northcote) directing that henceforward only irrigation works, State railways, and what were known as the Special Fund works of Bombay should be considered as extraordinary.

BARRACKS.

The Committee was aware that new barracks were now being constructed all over India on a magnificent scale. Some persons wished that these should be treated as the fortifications of this country were treated by the Government of Lord Palmerston, urging that the saving European life which they would bring about would diminish the military expenditure, and that they would be possessions for ever, as useful for posterity as for the present generation. The Government were not so sanguine. They felt that, though it was right to provide the best accommodation for the European troops in India which the science of the day could give, they had by no means arrived at final results, good for all time, with respect to the method of housing the troops; and that, although the huge buildings now being used in reference to public opinion, under the combined advice of benevolence and science, were an improvement upon what preceded them, they might yet be very far from fulfilling the conditions which the same authority might prescribe to the Indian Government of the future. Again, even if these barracks could be considered the last expression of sanitary science in stone and lime, posterity, if it had not barracks to build, would assuredly have plenty of other things to build. It was only necessary to see how the expenditure both on improvements bearing interest and improvements not bearing interest had increased in the present time, or listen to the loud voices which even now accused the Government of sluggishness, to be very sure of that.

ROADS.

Common roads, again, the Government thought should be paid for, not out of loans, but from income. The reason of this was that while they could see some end, though a far-off end, to the making of railways in India, the making of roads would be endless; and to throw the charge for them upon capital would be wildly improvident. A great deal had been already spent upon making roads in the last quarter of a century, since a sudden impulse was given to this form of improvement, first by Mr. Thomason in the North-West Provinces, and then under the orders of Lord Dalhousie in the Punjab. Still, so enormous was the country with which they had to deal—as large, the Committee would keep in mind, as the continent of Europe without Russia—that they had hardly done more than make a commencement, although they were already constructing at the rate of about 8,000 miles of good road in every ten years, each mile of good road costing, according to Major Chesney, £1,000 to make and £75 a year to keep up. What were 8,000 miles of road, however, in a country like India? After all, it only meant, supposing it were distributed equally, 80 miles of good road a year in each of the ten provinces: eighty miles in Oude, which was as big as Holland and Belgium: 80 miles in the Punjab, which was as big as the Kingdom of Italy; nay, 80 miles in Bengal, which was very much bigger than France. If they were once to begin borrowing for roads they would borrow to the crack of doom. (Hear, hear.)

Looking through the items for Public Works Ordinary, he confessed it seemed to him that the amount spent was greater than it ought to be, and he hoped that although it might be bad economy to stop works in progress, greater caution might be used in future before new schemes were entered upon.

BOMBAY SPECIAL FUND WORKS.

So much, then, for our ordinary expenditure; but, unhappily, he had not done with the outgoings for 1867-68, for there were spent £819,255, for irrigation works; £382,613, for Special Fund works, as they were called; and £594, in preliminary expenses in connexion with railway operations to be undertaken by the State, being £662,462, in all. About irrigation works and about State railways he should have to speak presently.

He must first, however, say a word about the Special Fund works; for this phrase, which occurred so often of late years in the Indian accounts, certainly required explanation. Some time ago the Government of Bombay determined to pull down the ramparts of that city, which were considered useless for modern purposes, to sell the land on which they were built, and to apply the proceeds to the construction of new and more available defences, as well as of a new Post-office, new Court-Houses, recreation-grounds, roads, and a great many other good things. If Bombay had continued prosperous he thought it probable that all that could have been carried out without making any demand for assistance from the Imperial funds of India; but the crash came. The land, cleared of the ramparts, which was expected to fetch immense prices, became temporarily unsaleable, except at a ruinous sacrifice, and Bombay had to approach the Government of India as a suppliant, and to ask for assistance to carry on its works until the tide of prosperity began to flow again. The Government of India agreed to assist it, and the result was this frequently recurring expenditure for Special Fund works at Bombay, which if the Government of India held perfectly good security for the repayment of its advances, both principal and interest they were quite rightly not charged against annual income.

IRRIGATION AND RAILWAY WORKS.

Over and above our ordinary expenditure, we should have in this year, 1869-70, to expend about 3½ millions in remunerative public works—public works for the execution of which we thought ourselves entitled to borrow. Of this large sum about 2½ millions would be for irrigation works: £360,800 would be for the State railways, including a quarter of a million for the railway from Lahore to Peshawur. The rest would be for the Special Fund works at Bombay. The very large sum which we proposed to devote to irrigation included rather more than a million (£1,055,000), which we had paid under the provisions of an Act of Parliament of this Session, for the transfer to us of the great works commenced by the East India Irrigation Company in the delta of the Mahanuddy, in Orissa, and of certain rights which that company had to make irrigation works in the province of Behar. A further sum of about £600,000 would be spent in various parts of India, much of it in connexion with the Ganges and in Jumna river system, some of it near Poona, and in many other places. He need not say that irrigation was of the last importance to the development of our great Indian estate, and we should spend, he hoped, a great many millions upon it before the century was done. At the same time we should be cautious not to allow ourselves to be led away by those who believed irrigation to be a panacea. Irrigation would not by itself have prevented the Orissa catastrophe (hear, hear), although roads and railways coming in aid of irrigation would have prevented it. (Hear, hear.) Any one who looked at the maps prepared by Mr. Frederick Danvers, which he lately laid upon the table, and which would presently be in the hands of members, would be glad to observe that although much remained to be done much had been already effected. The Ganges canal alone would entitle the Government which created it to a high place among the benefactors of mankind. (Hear, hear.) It was, however, out of the question for us to carry on either great irrigation works or State railways out of annual income, and if they were to be useful, as we believed, to future generations, and if they were to be directly remunerative to us, there was no reason why they should be so carried on. Some of our friends were advising us to spend £3,000,000 a year out of borrowed money on the construction of remunerative public works. No array of terms could express how glad we should be to do so if we had a certainty that we could spend that sum in works which would be remunerative to us. The Government thought, however, that in the new railway scheme which had been so much discussed since it was laid before the country by his noble friend the Secretary of State for India two days ago, and which would, he had no doubt, be much discussed to-day, we were going just as far and as fast as we dare with a due regard to prudence and the safety of our credit. If we found we could in future years go further and faster, we should be only too happy to do so, but he feared our friends who were so very urgent in pressing us to spend ten millions a year on remunerative public works would be uncommonly sorry to guarantee the Indian funds standing as high this day ten years if we followed their advice as they did in *The Times* this morning.

FINANCIAL PROBABILITIES.

Now, then, the Committee knew all that he could tell it about the probabilities of our receipts and outgoings for 1869-70. There was, however, another question which must be asked and answered before our pecuniary position was fairly before hon. members, and that was, what was the state of our Indian cash balances at the close of the year of the regular estimate; in other words, what balance might India have had at her bankers' on the 31st of March, 1869. India had at her bankers' on the 31st of March, 1869, £10,359,497. That was, he thought, a sufficient cash balance but she would during the year 1869-70 have to borrow £3,565,000 for extraordinary public works, and the better part of a million and a half to meet certain liabilities becoming payable during that year if she was to have as good a balance at her bankers' on the 31st of March 1870, as she had on the 31st of March, 1869. £2,000,000 of this she had already borrowed on an open 4 per cent. loan at 90 1-6th in India; £100,000 had been lent on reasonable terms by the Rajah of Putteealla, and the remainder—that was £2,600,000—would be raised chiefly in this country. A Bill enabling them to borrow eight millions in this country stood on the orders to-day. They might very possibly be able to get through this financial year without trenching upon this sum, but that was very doubtful, for our borrowing powers under the last Act were nearly at an end.

CONCLUSION.

Well, then, he had told the financial story of the year about which we knew everything, the year about which we knew a great deal, and the year about which we could, in the nature of things, only make more or less plausible guesses. He had told it with an earnest desire to blink no disagreeable facts, and had with that object been studious to use, at the risk of incurring excommunication from all the optimist school of Indian financiers the ugly, unpleasant word deficit. Now, however, when it was all said and done, was our position so very bad? Let them see what prospects there were of things getting better. He would not enlarge on our undeveloped resources. It may be very right for others to do so; but for him it was more pardonable to err on the side of expecting too little than too much. In 1874 we should get rid of a charge of about £430,000 a year, being so much of the old India stock as would be covered by the guarantee fund now accumulating to pay off as much as it could of our liabilities under this head. Let the Committee look then to guaranteed interest on railway capital. That figured at considerably over a million and a half, alike in the year of actuals, in the year of the regular estimate, and in the year of the Budget estimate. Now, here was an expenditure which, although it might continue at its present amount for some time, would not continue at its present amount indefinitely. One line after another would gradually become paying, and the burdens of the State under this head would be largely reduced. (Hear, hear.) Turn then to loss by exchange on railway transactions, more than £100,000. He had already shown that the items of loss by exchange on railway transactions would before long cross over from the expenditure to the receipt side. (Hear.) There was a time when a great deal was expected from the sale of waste lands. It was to go far, in the opinion of some, to pay off our debt. These golden dreams had not been realized, but a decade in the life of a nation was but a small thing, and in the next two generations he fully believed that the sale of waste lands, partly to natives and in certain districts also to European colonists, would not improbably have to some extent lightened our burdens. That, however, was for the future. For further help at present they must look to economy, and their chief hopes must centre in a large reduction of army expenditure, and a determination to restrict public works ordinary within reasonable limits. (Hear, hear.) It was all very well to say that most of these works were likely to be very useful, but unless they were to be directly remunerative, some of them must wait until the Government could afford them better than at present. In so great an expenditure there was abundant room for retrenchment. Something might be done, he thought, in other directions, but he would not sweep the Committee by speaking of smaller economies. He had no doubt, however, that if the Anglo-Indian mind could disabuse itself of the pernicious heresy that its finances were in a thoroughly satisfactory state, and once for all resolutely refused to listen to the sirens who sang to it that barracks and the like should be built out of loans, they would soon put an end to Indian deficits. (Hear, hear.) It should never be forgotten that our revenue in India not only rose, but positively sprang upwards. In the year 1856-57, the year before the Mutiny, it stood at £33,000,000; in the year 1867-68 it stood, as they had seen, at £48,000,000, and this not by acquisition of fresh territory and in spite of the fact that India, after making all allowance for the comparative poverty of her population, was one of the most lightly taxed countries in the world. (Hear, hear.) The progress seen in all directions was great and incessant. If India was living fully up to her income, she had at least the consolation of enjoying her life. They heard much about the *laches* of the Indian Government in promoting commerce, but the imports and exports, which were under £35,000,000 in 1854-1855, were over £101,000,000 in 1867-1868; not bad progress for one generation. (Hear, hear.) There were over 4,000 miles of railway open, and 1,820 more under construction or about to be constructed as part of the old scheme, and there was a huge new scheme settled and about to be undertaken. Material progress was the mother of moral progress, and it needed, but little insight to see everywhere indications that the ideal of at least the upper and middle classes in India was sensibly rising. The civilization of Europe was beginning, not merely to varnish over the surface of Indian society, but to stir the Indian mind to its depths. The two great branches of the Indo-European race which parted before the dawning of history on the plateau of Central Asia had met rich with the contrasted experiences of he knew not how many thousand years. The ancient and fruitful antagonism between East and West, which filled so large a part of human history, was renewed under changed conditions, to what strange issues who shall say? (Loud cheers.)

The hon. gentleman concluded by moving a series of resolutions embodying the financial statements of his speech.

CLIMATE ON THE HAIR.—The effect of climate on the hair is very great. Extreme cold is apt to dry and wither the roots; and, on the contrary, extreme heat to enervate and weaken this important integument of the head. The most extraordinary thing connected with the preceding fact is, that one counteracting agent should be endowed with the singular virtues of preserving the hair in health and beauty in either the torrid or frigid zone; and it is a question, Whether ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is most used in warm or cold countries. At the court of Russia, the above delightful conservator of the hair is lauded with extraordinary encomiums, while in this country the consumption of Rowlands' Macassar is immense! indeed, so great is its popularity that some storekeepers of small repute, by a new and despicable species of fraud, have concocted some trashy article which they coolly endeavour to pass off as "Macassar," though a glance at the signature, which is not that of A. Rowland & Sons, will easily convince the purchaser that he is not buying the real production, but a spurious imitation. It may be obtained genuine at all respectable Stores and Chemists' Shops throughout India.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

THE case of the Duke of Newcastle (Mr. Padwick's petition) came before the Master of the Rolls on Aug. 6 for judgment. His lordship said the point at issue was whether this Court had jurisdiction to accede to the petition of Mr. Padwick, who had obtained a judgment against the Duke of Newcastle as one of his creditors. Mr. Padwick's object was to compel the duke to sell his mansion. The late duke left the property in question in trust for the use of his son during his lifetime, on the condition that he kept the premises in repair, which he had done. His lordship then referred to the different statutes bearing on the subject, and said he was clearly of opinion that he could not in the present case proceed a *fi fa*, and that the Court had no jurisdiction whatever to compel the duke to sell his interest in the family mansion. He would make no order with respect to the petitioner or the costs.

SMITH EDWARDS & CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 31ST JULY, 1869.

OUR cotton market during the past month has been active, with a slight tendency upwards, and it closes firm at about ¼d. advance on the quotations of the 1st instant.

At the date of our last report a good business was doing on the basis of 12¾d. for middling Orleans, 10¼d. for fair Dhollera, and 10¾ to 10¾d for Dhollera and Oomrawuttee to arrive.

A rather sanguine feeling prevailed among cotton holders, as the visible deficiency in the supply of cotton to this country, including the telegraphic advices from India, was 250,000 bales, as compared with the previous year, and it was thought that this great deficiency would occasion frequent speculative movements during the autumn. The month of July opened, however, with a cautious feeling, and a quiet tone pervaded the market for a time, but as the visible deficit grew larger week by week, and consumption showed no sign of falling off, a stronger feeling sprang up, and large transactions took place in Surat cotton to arrive, putting the price of nearly everything to 10¾d. During the last ten days the demand for arrival cotton rather slackened, but a strong trade demand sprang up on the spot, induced by a large business done in Manchester, and prices hardened a little, especially for American cotton, which advanced to 13d. for middling Orleans; still there was comparatively little speculation, and nothing in the nature of excitement, and the best proof of the cautious feeling that prevailed was the fact, that though the sales last week (including what was forwarded) reached 101,000 bales, the average advance in prices was only ¼d. per lb. In former years so large an amount of business upon so small a stock could not have taken place without a much sharper advance. The tone of the market was subdued most of this week, but to-day a spurious demand has sprung up, especially for American cotton, which has a hardening tendency. The position of this description is recognized to be stronger than that of East India, as hardly any more can arrive till next crop comes forward, and the stock must experience a constant reduction, whereas a considerable fleet of Bombay cotton ships are now due—nearly 100,000 bales—and the stock of East India cotton must steadily increase for several weeks.

The price of Dhollera and Oomrawuttee, April and May shipment, closes at 10¾d.

The deliveries to the trade during the past four weeks average 50,500, and for actual export 13,000 bales, while the import has averaged 59,000 bales per week, and so the stock has been reduced from 332,000 bales on 1st July to 315,000 bales on 30th idem, and compares with 553,000 bales last year. The amount afloat (to mail dates from India and cable from America) for the U.K. now stands at 650,000 bales, against 797,000 bales last year, or a deficiency of 147,000 bales, whereas on 1st July there was an excess of 30,000 bales. The total visible deficiency, taking stocks in Liverpool and London and amount afloat, now stands at the alarming figure of 381,000 bales, the respective totals being 1,008,000 bales, against 1,389,000 bales last year, 1,538,000 in 1867 and 1,697,000 bales in 1866.

The stocks left in the American ports show the same progressive decline, being 38,000 bales, against 78,000 bales last year, 110,000 bales in 1867 and 270,000 bales in 1866. These figures are very significant, showing, as they do, the continuous decline of the stocks of cotton in the last three years, and it may be said, speaking roundly, that the supply of cotton now existing in the world is *just one half* of what existed at this period in the year 1866.

In Manchester during the past month there has been a steady current of business, keeping the trade fully employed, and the position of spinners has not grown worse, but perhaps, on the whole, rather better. Manufacturers who have to buy their yarn are much worse off, and the prices they obtain for their cloth apparently entail a serious loss; still, even in this department, a large business has lately been done, principally for India, and stocks have been cleared out and most producers put under contract. Altogether the Manchester market has shown a greater degree of strength than we were prepared for, and there are at present but few symptoms of that reduction of consumption which our wretched supply of the raw material must render inevitable sooner or later. Though there is a large amount of machinery standing idle, partly caused by the numerous recent failures, we consider the consumption to be fully 50,000 bales per week and we estimate that the trade hold a stock of 50,000 bales of cotton beyond the lowest point in the month of May, when they were as bare as it was possible for them to be. This surplus stock is too small to exert much influence on the future of the trade, but is sufficient to admit of occasional pauses in the trade demand in Liverpool.

The news from India this past month has been somewhat more encouraging, but prices there are still decidedly below the level of Manchester, and it is rather surprising that shippers to the East have shown such confidence in operating; but it is understood that the fall of rates has been of a satisfactory character, and this leads to the expectation of a continued active demand for piece goods in India. That country is known to be bare, the supplies on the water are moderate, and should the food crops promise well, it is likely that a large absorption of goods will take place for some time.

The money market has again grown easier during the past month, and the bank rate has been reduced to 3 per cent, while the charge in the open market for first class bills has fallen to 2½ per cent. For the present there seems little sign of a diminution of the plethora of money, especially as harvest prospects are favourable. Dry, hot weather all through July has nearly repaired the injury done by the cold, unfavourable spring.

The prospects of our market have grown more unfavourable for the consumer during the past month, the deficit in the known supply of cotton for this country having increased from 250,000 to 381,000 bales, a more alarming change than we had anticipated. The main cause of this has been the very small shipments from the Indian ports for several weeks past as compared with last year, and the large deliveries from this port, against smaller ones at the same time last year. We think the comparative deficiency has now reached, or almost reached, its culminating point, but the great difficulty remains—how to overcome it before the end of the year? We can afford perhaps to reduce stocks in the ports by 150,000 or 200,000 bales at Christmas, but the remainder of the deficit must be met by a reduction of consumption and export.

At present there are no signs of this process coming into play, and the longer it is delayed, the more violent the contraction must be. It is very evident that sometimes this autumn, either through a further rise in the raw material, or a collapse in Manchester trade, without such a rise, an equilibrium between supply and demand must be established. It is very difficult to form an opinion, but we incline to think that American cotton, which is relatively the scarcest, must further advance in value. In it the deficiency is so excessive that it is most difficult to see how the trade are to pull through the interval between now and the arrival of the next crop. We calculate that no new cotton worthy of notice can arrive here before the 1st November, as American spinners will be left almost without a bale when the next season opens, and must take most of the receipts during September.

	Bales.
Our stock of American is now	167,000
Afloat	28,000
Further import to 1st November	10,000
Total supply of American to 1st Nov. say 13 weeks.	205,000
Allow consumption and export, 14,000 bales per week, for 13 weeks	182,000
Stock 1st November	23,000
Against last year	31,000

It appears therefore that the utmost delivery that our supply admits of is 14,000 bales per week while for the same period last year it was 21,000 bales; against this it may be said that the trade hold perhaps 30,000 bales of American cotton in stock, but on the other hand they have a far smaller supply of Brazil to draw from, the stock being 55,000 bales, against 129,000 bales last year. It must not be forgotten, however, that the price of American cotton is fully 2d. per lb. above the average price in the autumn of last year, and it remains to be seen whether this will bring a sufficiently stringent action to bear upon consumption.

The position of Surat cotton we consider as relatively not so strong as American; there will also be a serious deficiency in it, but the proportionate contraction of consumption will not need to be nearly so great as in long stapled cotton. We incline, therefore, to think that the present difference of price between American and Surat cotton will increase as the season advances.

With regard to the growing American crop we are happy to report favourably. The weather has been good the past two months, and has nearly repaired the injury done by a cold and backward spring; still the crop is later than the last one, and has yet to pass through a critical time, so that it is quite premature to hazard estimates of yield. The area planted is believed to be larger than last year, but the labour available no greater; there has been, however, an abundant use of fertilizers, which may increase the product, even where the labour employed is no greater.

However the cotton question is viewed, the prospects in the immediate future are melancholy for the consumer, and it cannot be doubted that during the coming winter if not before then, a vast amount of machinery must be stopped in Lancashire. We therefore turn with pleasure to a more pleasing subject, viz. the efforts now being made to introduce Chinese labour into the Southern States, as bearing upon the future production of cotton. For several years there has been a large Chinese immigration into California, where from 50,000 to 100,000 of that race are now settled, and they have proved themselves such excellent labourers as to have displaced the native Americans from several branches of industry. Since the opening of the Pacific railway several hundred of these people have found their way into the South, where the planters are eager to receive them, and now contracts are being made for the transportation of considerable numbers. There seems little doubt that the stream of immigration will steadily flow on, and before many years are over, supply the South with a large accession of valuable labour. We do not suppose that this new element can affect perceptibly the crop just growing, but before many years are over we hope and believe that great results will be obtained.

Without such labour we would have little hope of the South increasing its crops of cotton materially, for the negro race is believed to be diminishing, and will not be induced to work laboriously even with a high rate of wages. The Chinaman, on the other hand, is fond of money, and willing to toil hard to acquire it, and we believe his labour will ultimately be found more serviceable than that of the negro.

This is the solitary ray of hope that now shows itself on the dark horizon; we trust it will be the harbinger of a brighter day for this harassed and suffering trade.

IMPORT OF COTTON INTO LIVERPOOL TO 29TH JULY.

	American.	E. India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1869...	756,800	398,000	520,000	1,674,800
1868...	1,000,500	342,000	596,400	1,938,900

Decrease of Import this year..... 324,800

EXPORT OF COTTON FROM LIVERPOOL AND OUTPORTS TO 29TH JULY.

	American.	E. India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1869...	72,800	141,200	42,200	256,200
1868...	97,700	180,000	55,500	333,200

Decrease of Export this year.. 77,000

STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL 29TH JULY.

	American.	E. India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1869.....	167,500	33,700	114,300	315,500
1868.....	278,300	79,600	195,200	553,100

Decrease of Stock this year..... 237,600

LONDON STOCK AND DELIVERIES TO 29TH JULY.

	Stock.	Deliveries for Cons. and Export.
1869...All kinds	43,300	238,000
1868... "	39,500	141,400

STOCK IN HAVRE.

23rd July, 1869	53,000
" " 1868	33,000

DELIVERIES FOR CONSUMPTION FROM LIVERPOOL TO 29TH JULY.

	American.	E. India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1869.....	600,100	452,100	417,600	1,469,800
1868.....	770,400	310,900	460,100	1,541,400

Decrease of Delivery this year..... 71,